"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,668—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1899.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th July.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	22nd „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th „
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. C. Weston	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th „
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th „
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th „
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

• Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,140	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,080	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	7th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	„ 1,080	„ 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd July 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 7, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,212	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,2[illegible]	———	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,2[illegible]	Requier	12th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,235	Negie	26th July, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 20th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on 5th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th July, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
BORMIDA	G. Delaya	3,000	18th July, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
Intermediate Class only .... Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561; nine months, Rs. 612.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "Duca. BALDUINO," Tons 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 15th July, 1899.

Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22 June, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL :—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SAFARI	1,432	Christiansen	20th July.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
DELAGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN

MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 7th July, 1899.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. FULTALA 4,156 tons on or about 10th August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th May, 1899.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

DRUG DEPARTMENT.
PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
MEDICINE CHESTS.
PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED.
PERFUMES, HAIR WASHES, POMADES.
TOOTH BRUSHES AND DENTIFRICES.
SELECT ASSORTMENT OF HAIR BRUSHES.
MEDICATED LOZENGES.
HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.
ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BELTS.
TRUSSES & SURGICAL APPLIANCES.
ENEMAS, DOUCHES, AND SYRINGES.
BED PANS AND BATHS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AT POONA.

MARCKS & CO., LD., beg to notify that the POONA BRANCH of their Business will be REMOVED on or about the 15th July, from No. 11, Arsenal Road

TO NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE NAPIER HOTEL.

The NEW SHOW ROOMS being MORE COMMODIOUS, BETTER LIGHTED and BETTER SUITED for arrangement of Stock than the present premises,

MARCKS and Co., Ld., can assure their Patrons and the Public of a display of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PLATE, PIANOFORTES, BICYCLES, &c.,

such as has never been made in Poona.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD,
POONA.

SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES, COMPOUND.

DOSE—For an adult one Teaspoonful in a Wineglass of Water after each meal. Children in proportion.

"The Hypophosphites are specially useful in Weakly and Ricketty Children, and where Digestion is impaired it seems to aid the Assimilation of Food. They raise the Nervous Power and improve the condition of the Secretion."—*Lancet.*

"They act as Respiratory Excitants, expand the Chest, increase the Animal Heat and Nervous Force, remove Erratic Pains and increase the Appetite."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

"Considered the best general Tonic in Incipient Consumption and in the more advanced stages."—*British Medical Journal.*

Per bootle Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL, GENERAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

THE LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK of modern appliances in India.

The Company will forward their ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE to Buyers and give SPECIAL QUOTATIONS or COMPLETE ESTIMATES, if required.

KEMP & CO., LD., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANYONE who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	Per box	14	0
Monicos Regalia de Preferencia „	50	„	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

					Cash, Rs.	a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez	in boxes of	50	with rings	Per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	„	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	„	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	„	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	„	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	„	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	„	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		„	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		„	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		„	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		„	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

STRENGTH
STRENGTH
STRENGTH

If you think yourself a little out of sorts, and below par, try the effect of a few doses of

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

It possesses great recuperative power and is the most powerful Restorative Medicine ever compounded.

ENERGY
ENERGY
ENERGY

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMICUS INTER AMICOS

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

STERLING SILVER HALF-MARKED SEALS,

TWO SIZES.

With Crest or Monogram Engraved.

	Price, from No.	Rs.	a.	Price, from No.	Rs.	a.
Seal and Engraving Crest	1	10	8,	2	15	0
" " Crest and Motto	1	10	8,	2	17	0
" " Crest and Monogram	1	14	8,	2	17	0
" " Monogram only	1	10	0,	2	14	8

A pencil sketch will be sent for approval before engraving Seal. These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

LUXURIOUS WRITING.

"SILVER FEATHERS."

SILVER QUILL. A BUSINESS PEN.
SILVER STORK. A SCRIBBLING PEN.
SILVER PHEASANT. OBLIQUE-POINTED STUB
SILVER FALCON. FOR FINE WRITING.
SILVER JAY. THE BEST "J" PEN.

Per Box of 36 Pens. One Rupee.

TEMPERLEY'S CHARTERED BOAT S. S. "CEREO."

ARRIVED 13TH JULY 1899.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 13th July, 1899.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ, કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December 1898, at Rs. 35 per whole and Rs. 8 3-4 per quarter share, and an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June 1899, at Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter share, (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the registered shareholders of this Company, on and after FRIDAY, the 14th July 1899, between the hours 12 a.m., and 3 p.m., at the registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of share certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કુંં,

i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th July, 1899.

SHERIFF's PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 589 OF 1892.

HIRJIBHOY JAMAL, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Merchant, residing at Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

BALLABHAI BAPUJI KILLALER, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Cawasji Patel Tank Road outside the Fort of Bombay, and LAXMIBAI, also of Bombay, Hindu, widow of NARAYEN SHIVRAM KOLGAUMKER, deceased, residing at Kandawadi, outside the Fort of Bombay...Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 13th day of July, 1893, it was ordered inter alia that the Defendants should personally pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 3,644-15-6 for debt, and interest, and the sum of Rs. 854-0-0 for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 4,498-15-6, and further simple interest upon the sum last above named at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by an Alias Warrant of Sale, dated the 25th day of May, 1899, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell all the right, title and interest of the Defendant Ballabhai Bapuji Killaker in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, together with the building or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Cawasji Patel Tank Road, fronting on the North side thereof, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 75 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the house formerly belonging to Bhasker Keshav Sett, but now of Devidas, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage appertaining to the said premises, beyond which is the house of Gopinath Ramchandra Shroff, on or towards the North by the Public Gully for sweepers, and on or towards the South by the Cawasji Patel Tank Road aforesaid, and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2512, Collector's New No. 9540, New Survey No. 5193, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under Ward C. No. 6482, Street No. 33, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Ballabhai Bapooji and his tenants.

Now it is hereby Proclaimed and Notified that on Wednesday, the 16th day of August, 1899, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Alias Warrant of Sale, put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said Defendant Ballabhai Bapooji Killaker, in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree and costs.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

(1) The claim of the Collector of Land Revenue for Rs. 2-4-0, on account of Land Revenue for the year 1897-98.

(2) A Mortgage dated the 21st November 1895 in favor of Damji Govindji, deceased, for Rs. 3,000, with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. from 21st November 1895 upto date.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant Ballabhai Bapooji Killaker to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendant Ballabhai Bapooji Killaker have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the 15th day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part, as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 12th day of July 1899.

G. A. BARNETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN and COMPANY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MANEKLAL NUROTAMDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

AJIT FULKOR, the widow and executrix named in the said Will .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

(Sd.) L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

(Sd.) D. B. BINNING,
The 5th day of July, 1899.

Messrs. TYABJI, DAYABHAI & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of PLANTS at Poona.—Messrs. MORGAN and BALKRISHNA will submit to Public Auction at the COURT COMPOUND, "Sungam," Poona, on THURSDAY, the 20th, and SATURDAY, the 22nd July 1899, at 8 a.m., each day, (weather permitting) the well-known, valuable and rare collection of plants belonging to the Hon'ble Justice W. H. CROWE, C. S.

MORGAN and BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 5,13,000 Maunds of BOMBAY SALT REQUIRED for the use of the Travancore Government for M. E. 1075. Tenders should reach the Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, by 1 p.m., on the 10th August 1899. Tenderers should be present on the 17th idem to submit their rates with reference to the accepted sample, in case the Dewan decides to hold an auction.

For further information refer to hand-bills which can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppey, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Bombay.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 21st June 1899.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 12, Khetwady Lane, opposite Dr. Appoo's Bungalow, handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, cottage piano by Soundy, table ornaments, lamps, &c., the property of the late Mr. F. C. BANAJEE and others.

The property will be on view two days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, books and hat stands, iron safe.

1 Ebonized grand cottage piano.
1 Mahogany square piano by Scheidmayer.
1 Case, 136 boxes, Egyptian cigarettes.
6 Automatic knitting machines "Ordinary" with one cylinder.
3 Automatic knitting machines "Compound" with two cylinders.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Hussanally Jeewajee—

Ex Drachenfels.

5-1668—5751-3—3 cases Brass German wood screws.
5-1668—5749-50—2 cases brass German wood screws.

Ex Rudeshemier.

5-1736—1-50—50 cases bright tip nails.

Ex Rauenthaler.

5-1736—51-100—50 cases bright tip nails.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. C. A. Ellis.

1 Gold gipsy ring set with 3 diamonds, 1 ruby ring, 1 gold ring, 1 pair gold bangles.
2 Fountain pens with case, 1 despatch box in leather cover.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Second-hand victoria, in good order.
1 Second-hand landaulette.
1 Serviceable French-polished office shigram.
1 Double seated brougham.
1 Light dogcart.
2 Safety bicycles.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD JAMBLI STREET OTHERWISE CALLED FIRST KOLIWADA STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Nemchund Melapchund, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Choonilal Manoredas, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of June, 1895, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of land together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Old Jambli Street, otherwise called 1st Koliwada Street, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and in the sub-district of Mandvie, admeasuring 35 feet in length and 38 feet in breadth or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 89, new No. 786, old Survey No. 753, new Survey No. 2118, and assessed by the Municipality under street No. 7, and bounded on the east by a gully or passage and the property of Pandoorung Narayen, on the west partly by the moiety belonging to Kanoba Gunputram and partly by the said Jambli Street, on the north by a gully or passage and the property of Nanabhai Parsee, and on the south by the property of Gunnoo Krishnajee

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET, NEAR NULL BAZAR.

On FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Ramjee Ebjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Shaik Chotoo Shaik Oosman, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 13th day of December 1897, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of land with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Khoja Street at or near Null Bazar, outside the Fort, in the sub-district and City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 157 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under old Nos. 2428, 4940, 2885, new No. 9471, old Survey Nos. 2-855, 2816, 2817, and new Survey No. 4332, and assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 264, 266, and Ward No. 7311 and bounded on the east by the Khoja Street aforesaid, on the west by the house of Kanjee Kessowjee, on the north by the house of Oomersey Cumma, and on the south by the house of Thucker Pragjee Mooljee, and the same premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Moreland Road, opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate mahogany square piano, very handsome fivefold English views, hand-painted partition screen, handsome vis-a-vis, English chestnut horse, showy and strong harness, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps, carpets, choice garden plants, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-Major J. ANDERSON, leaving Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH REPORTS AND LAW BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Main Street, Fort, a large collection of valuable English reports and law books, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. BASIL LANG, Advocate-General.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th July, 1899.

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FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work:—(1), Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected, Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May. 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

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JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

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Reserve Fund .... $ 100,00,000
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PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 7,300,000

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Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT AMBOLEE, NEAR ANDHERI.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Karani, under the power of sale reserved to her, under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd November, 1898, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant Government land or ground situate in the village of Ambolee, in the Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the registration sub-district of Thana containing by admeasurement ten acres and sixteen hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north, by ground bearing Survey No. 111, on or towards the east, by ground bearing Survey No. 111, on or towards the south, by the public road, leading to Andheri Railway Station, and on or towards the west, by ground being a portion of the plot of ground bearing Survey Nos. 114 and 113, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor, and the said land is registered and bears Survey Nos 95, 114, and 113 in the Revenue-Survey Records of the Collector of Thana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT AMBOLEE, NEAR ANDHERI.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Karani, under the power of sale reserved to her, under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd November, 1898, the following property:—

Firstly,—All that piece or parcel of vacant Government land or ground, situate in the village of Ambolee, in the Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration sub-district of Thana, containing by admeasurement ten acres and one hundred square yards or thereabouts, and which is made up by land bearing Survey No. 112, and portions of Survey Nos. 113 and 114, and is bounded on the north, by Survey No. 11, on or towards the east, by Survey Nos. 111 and 114, on or towards the south, by public road, leading to Andheri Station, and Survey No. 104, and on or towards the west, by Survey No.—

Secondly.—All those several pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground, situate at Ambolee, near Andheri, in Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration sub-district of Thana, the particulars whereof are as follows:—

Survey No.	Acres.	Gunthas.
104	1	14
105		20
106		23
107		20
108		7
		84

In all three acres and four gunthas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

1 Leather portmanteau, trunk and tiffin basket.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong dog-cart, in very good order.
1 high caste grey arab, 15 hands, very quiet in harness and fast.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 strong Bay Waler gelding, 15 hands, 5 years, very quiet, goes in single and double harness.
1 Bay Australian horse, 10 years, 15-1 hands, goes in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE PARCELS, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway lost luggage office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55, 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., a quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, &c., particulars of which may be ascertained from the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, above Messrs. Kemp and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order, best platedware, rich glass and crockeryware, one sweet-toned rosewood cottage piano by Soundy and Co., in very good order, one English-built strong light buggy, one strong bay Arab horse, very quiet, set of brass mounted harness, one large aviary with singing birds, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome table and China ornaments, handsome oleographs and pictures, one Surat cow with calf, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c., the property of J. BRISTED, Esq., M. I. C. E., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the porperty will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW BENGALPURA STREET.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioners appointed by the Decree of the High Court, dated the 17th March, 1899, in suit No. 140, of 1898, (wherein Fatmabai, widow of Syed Fazludin bin Syed Mohidin Hoosein, and another, are plaintiffs and Syed Hassan bin Syed Fazludin bin Mohideen Hoosein, and others, are defendants), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 5th August next, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, together with the messuages, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at new Bengalpoora Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in breadth forty-four feet in length, thirty-nine feet or thereabouts, and assessed by the Assessors of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward No. 5287, and Street No. 5, 6, and bounded on the north, by the New Bengalpoora Street, on the south, by a thoroughfare, on the east, by the property of Hawabai, daughter of Kazi Sab Mohomed bin Kazi Noor Mahomed, on the west, by a thoroughfare.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs, Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the plaintiffs, or to Mr. Fardunjee P. Pavri, attorney for the 1st defendant, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT HORNBY ROW, FORT, DHOBHI TALAO AND COLABA.

Under Instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Jeewunjee Hormusjee Guzdar, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on a day to be hereafter fixed, sell by Public Auction on the respective premises, the following valuable landed properties.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 504, 505 and 506, New No. 2605, old survey Nos. 36 and 37, New Survey No. 8890, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 2352, street No. 3, Ragunath Dadajee Street and street Nos 115, and 117 Hornby Row, all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Hornby Row within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East, by Ragunath Dadajee Street (now called Jamsetjee street) on or towards the West, by Hornby Row, on or towards the North, by junction of Hornby Row, and said Ragunath Dadajee Street, and on or towards the south, by the property of Ardeshir Pestonjee Setna.

The present monthly rent of the said property is Rs. 615.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon, forming one compartment or division of and in a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house of two compartments or division situate on the Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay, and which said piece of land or ground contains by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-four square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by the house or property of Rustomji Callabhoy, on or towards the west, by the aforesaid Girgaum Road, and on or towards the north, by the house or property of Shapurjee Bomanjee Mistry, formerly of Saccaram Bapoo Bellasis, and on or towards the south, by the other compartment or division, and premises belonging to Nawroji Pallanji Batliwalla, and which said piece or parcel of land is now registered in the Books or rent Roll of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 4, and 396 in the name of the said Jamsetji Dadabhoy Amrri, and which said messuage, tenement or compartment or division was formerly assessed under No. 505, but is now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 587.

The present monthly rent of the said property is Rs.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece of land (with the messuages standing thereon) situated on the west side of and fronting the Dhobitalao or Breach Candy Road, within the Fort Registration sub-district, outside the Fort in Bombay, measuring about two hundred and forty-seven square yards and bearing old No. 215 and new 1658 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and No. 24 and 2 in the house Assessment Books of the Bombay Municipality and which was formerly in the occupation of the said Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzder, and afterwards in that of Rustomjee Eduljee Birdy, and the said Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Mehta successively, and is now occupied by tenants of the said Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzder and which is bounded on the north, partly by a public passage and partly by a passage belonging to Eduljee Shapurjee Mehta, on the east, by the said Dhobitalao or Breach Candy Road, on the south, by the Dhobitalao second Street, and on the west, by land belonging to Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia.

The present monthly rent of the said property is Rs,

LOT No. 4,—All that piece or parcel of fazundary land or ground lately belonging to Junnardhun Ballajee Set deceased, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Small Colaba or otherwise called old Womans Island in an Oart called Colowdy, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the fazandar under No. 8, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by a small passage, half of which belongs to the said premises, and the other half to Damool Bhiwa, and the house of the said Damool Bhiwa, on or towards the west, by the Public Street, called Pestonjee Shroff Street, on or towards the north, by the Public street, called Borah Street, and on or towards the south, by a small passage, half of which belongs to the said premises, and the other half to Shaw Sconderdas Liladhar and Borah Essoobally Abdoolrusool and by the respective Houses of Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, and the said Shaw Sconderdas Liladhar and Borah Essoobally Abdoolrusool.

The present monthly rent of the said property is Rs. 50.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla, at their office, No. 19, Church Gate, Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th July, 1899.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

ODARMAL.

[Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.]

be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay]

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NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 15th of July 1899, the Timings of some of the THROUGH and LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway system will be altered.

For details see the published TIME-TABLES and NOTICE exhibited at stations and also the Company's COACHING GUIDE in force from the 15th of July, 1899.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 10th of July, 1899.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the IMPROVEMENT of the CITY of BOMBAY, will be prepared, on and after the 15th instant, to receive APPLICATIONS for BUILDING LEASES for sites on the WELLINGTON LINES PLOT, ESPLANADE, Bombay.

A plan of the sites may be seen and printed forms of application obtained on and after the 4th July, 1899, by applying at the office of the Engineer of the Board, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Albert Buildings, Bombay, 3rd July, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM MORISON MACAULAY, DECEASED.

ALL Persons having claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to send in their claims, or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to Messrs. LITTLE and Co., Solicitors for the Surviving Executor of the Will of the above deceased, at their office, in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to those claims of which Notice has been received.—Dated this 23th day of June, 1899.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors for the Surviving Executor.

NOTICE.

A VACANCY EXISTS in the RANGOON PILOT SERVICE. Candidates must be over 23 years and under 35 years of age, and must possess a master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or a Colonial Master's certificate to which the provisions of 32 and 33 Victoria, Chapter II, have been made applicable. Applications, which must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate from a Civil Surgeon as to physical fitness, especially as regards eyesight, and by certificates of service, and as to intelligence, good conduct and sobriety will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August 1899.

The successful candidate will have to serve as a probationer on board the pilot vessel for a period of six months, on a salary of Rs. 150 a month, without extra allowances of any kind. After that period, if the Port Commissioners are satisfied with the probationer's conduct, he will be examined as to his fitness for, and, if successful, will receive a 4th grade (15 feet) license. After one year's service in that grade, he will be examined for, and if successful, will receive a 3rd grade (18 feet) license, and after 2 years service in that grade, he will be examined for, and, if successful, will receive a 2nd grade (21 feet) license, and after 2 years satisfactory service in the 2nd grade, he will be promoted to the 4th sub-grade of the 1st or full draft grade on a vacancy occurring.

Candidates who have already applied for the appointment are invited to apply again, and must fully agree to the terms of this advertisement.

J. D. DEANE,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 29—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay intend to issue PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 35 Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 11 Lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 24 lakhs tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of amount tendered to be disposited on application,

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, the 16th September 1899, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire), on Monday, 21st August 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th July 1892.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

FORM OF TENDER.

I ——————————————————

hereby tender for Rupees —————— of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees ——————

Annas —————— for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees —————— and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 16th September 1899.

I require the amount in ——————

Debentures of Rupees —————— each.

(Signature) ——————

(Address) ——————

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High Water, 2-41m., 2-45s. Low water, 8-12m., 9-15s.

P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with English mails of 30th June, due to arrive, 6 a.m.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

Bombay Medical and Physical Society, University Library.

Departure of Sir Arthur Havelock.

Meeting at the Girgaum Church Mission Hall *re* Female Workshop, 5 p.m.

Dance, G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parel.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, Hongkong, and Japan, per extra s. s. D. Balduino, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A meeting will be held, this evening, at 5-45, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when Mirza Abdul Husein, the Anjuman's Munshi, will deliver a lecture in Persian on the "Life and Writings of Sheik Saadi." Students of Persian are cordially invited to attend.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	Michael Angelo	Enricodel Lungs.
Overture	The Caliph of Bagdad.	Boieldieu.
Idylle	The Forest Ranger's Courtship	Eilenberg.
Song (Euphn Solo)	Adieu, Marie	Stephen Adams
Reminiscences of	All Nations	Godfrey.
Walzer	An der schonen Blauen Donau	Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE GRAIN GODOWN.—Barmul Khatoo, one of the three persons who had been injured by the falling of a stack of grain bags while at work in a grain godown at Broach Street, Mandvie, on the 10th instant, died at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Wednesday evening. An inquest on the death of the other man, who died shortly after the accident, had already been held, and as death in the present case was the result of the same accident, the Coroner ordered the body to be disposed of without holding an inquiry.

BURGLARY AT BHENDY BAZAAR ROAD.—Haji Ayub Haji Joosub, a dealer in watches, having his place of business at Bhendy Bazaar Road, has reported to the police that his shop was broken into during Wednesday night, and thirty-four watches, of different sorts, of the value of Rs. 287, were stolen. The shop was closed at 8 p.m. as usual by the complainant, and on its being opened by him, next morning, it was found to have been entered by means of a hole made in the west wall, which separates this place from the adjoining shop, which is unoccupied. The watches stolen were all old ones, being under repair. This place was broken into in April last. The nearest police station is about 150 yards away.

RECOGNITION OF PLAGUE SERVICES.

AN interesting presentation to Mr. C. Hummel, Liberian Consul in Bombay, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him as an honorary secretary to the Stuart Strong Hospital of Colaba, and as a general plague volunteer in that district, took place, last evening, at Khan Saheb M. Faridudin's house, Hormusji Lane, Lower Colaba. A large number of volunteers of the district and a few ladies were present at the meeting. Mr. K. R. Kama presided.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, said that Mr. Hummel was a foreigner, and as such, it would be too much to expect from him that amount of goodwill and sympathy towards the natives of this country as ought to be claimed from other volunteers; and yet he had offered ample testimony by his practical tangible deeds that he was inspired with an impulse of kind and generous feelings towards the natives. From the first day that his Excellency the Governor asked for volunteers to come forward and assist the authorities in making house-to-house visitations, Mr. Hummel offered his services and took an active part, under the guidance of the late Mr. G. W. Roughton, in visiting the Fort and Colaba Districts. The idea of establishing a plague hospital at Colaba emanated from their colleague and honorary treasurer, Khan Saheb M. Faridudin, backed by Mr. Vithal Sayana, who offered to build a segregation camp and the hospital wards at his personal cost. The Colaba volunteers formed themselves into a committee, of which Mr. Hummel was unanimously elected honorary secretary. How far their choice had been justified and how well he had succeeded in the discharge of his duties, they had met that evening to testify to by their presence. He took the work up in right earnest, regarding it as a labour of love. He attended to his duty very promptly, and spent some hours every day at the hospital. His genial and affable manners and his humorous nature made him very popular. He lightened the labours of the committee and performed his work punctually. He made it a point to know each patient by name, and on his daily round inquired of their condition and expressed kind and sympathetic words to each of them. Mr. Hummel thus made himself agreeable and ingratiated to all, and it was felt by all those who came in contact with him. On closing the hospital they felt they ought to convey thanks to him, not by merely passing a resolution, but in some tangible shape. The worth of the presentation was not to be judged by its cost. The committee consisted of humble residents of the locality, who were not rich in gold or silver, but rich in their earnest desire to do their duty towards their neighbours, and hence Mr. Hummel would appreciate the value of the presentation. Referring to the hospital Mr. Kama said that it was opened in December 1898 by his Excellency the Governor, who graciously visited the hospital a second time. It was closed in the middle of the last month. The total number of patients treated therein was 273, giving an average of 42 per month. The total cost of the maintenance of the hospital came to about Rs. 3,890, defrayed by voluntary contributions made in large numbers by poor cart-drivers, "girnivallas," and "tolivallas." They had now a balance of Rs. 30 in the bank. Mr. Kama then presented the silver cups to Mr. Hummel amidst acclamation.

Mr. Hummel, in suitable words, thanked the volunteers for their valuable gift, which, he said, he would preserve as a memento of the kindly and generous feelings of those with whom he had come into contact. He had done nothing beyond his duty towards suffering humanity, and if an occasion arose to re-open the hospital he would be the first to come forward and do all he possible could.

A few members having addressed the meeting in Marathi, the proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

THE Champagne Stakes of 15sovs. each, 5ft., no entrance, with 200 added by the club, for two-year-olds; colts 8st. 12lbs. and fillies and geldings 8st. 9lbs.; a winner of 190sovs. to carry 3lbs.; of 500sovs., 7lbs; and of 700sovs., 10lbs extra; the second to receive 50sovs. out of the stakes; five furlongs—49 subs. Closed January 3, 1899.

Mr H J Millss b f Satyrica, by Alloway—Satira—Cannon 1

" J H Locke's ch c Parton, by Workington—Tempete—Rickaby 2

" R H Combe's b f Pyramid, by Orvieto—Pyramid—Robinson 3

BETTING: 6 to 1 against Satyrica.

Won by three lengths; nine lengths between second and third.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MATCH.

The Oxford and Cambridge cricket match resulted in a draw. Oxford made 192 in their first innings and 347 for 8 wickets, when they declared their second innings closed. Cambridge in their first venture made 241 and 229 for 4 wickets in their second. This is the fourth time the match has ended in a draw.

GENTLEMEN VS. PLAYERS.

Played at the Oval, this match terminated in a win for the Players by an innings and 36 runs. The winners made 647 in their innings, Abel contributing 195 and Hayward 134 not out. The Gentlemen's total for their first innings was 303, of which Townsend made 112 not out. Their second innings produced 308, making a total of 611 runs.—*Asian.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and a common jury resumed the trial of the following case:—

A MOONIM CHARGED WITH USING FORGED HUNDEES.

Mohunlal Kissonlal, formerly a moonim to a Marwaree firm, was charged with having, on the 13th March last, abetted Maneklal Ghellabhoy and others in using as genuine a forged hundee for Rs 2,500, which was used in consequence of his abetment. He was further charged with a similar offence on the 24th March last in respect of a hundee for Rs. 8,000; and with a similar offence on the 6th April last in respect of a hundee for Rs. 10,000, the three forged hundees being drawn on the firm of Ramnarayan Buldeodas, of which he was the moonim. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Hugh Sealy, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was not represented.

At the conclusion of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner called several witnesses, some of whom gave him a good character and others spoke of his having entered, through them as agents, into speculative transactions in cotton and opium. A native goldsmith deposed to having made gold wristlets for the prisoner about two months and a half before his arrest.

Prisoner: I have got many more witnesses, but as the prosecution tutor them and make them speak against me, I will not further trouble your lordship.

Prisoner, in his statement of defence, said to the jury that some time ago there was a dispute between him and Jamnadas as to his having entered into speculative transactions in cotton and opium, and he therefore resigned the office of moonim and ceased to work for the firm. Subsequently, at the request of Jamnadas, he used to sit at the firm's place until the rates for the Magsar Vayda were settled. Jamnadas, having got ill at Malad, sent for accused, and told him to work at the firm if he wished. Accused said he could not work, as he could not agree with Buldeodas, one of the partners. After the death of Jamnadas, his widow requested accused to continue to work at the firm, but accused said he was sorry he could not do so. He thereafter used to visit the firm's place once a day to enquire if there were any letters or telegrams for him. Some days later, accused told Joharmull, son of Jamnadas, that he was going to Nassik to perform the funeral ceremonies of his father. From Nassik accused came to Dadur to Shivdat Roy's bungalow, where he intended to stay for a day or two, and where he was arrested. He was one day taken to a room where Mr. Sloane, Virjee, and a havildar were present. He was told to give evidence as a moonim with regard to hundees for Rs. 63,000. Virjee told accused that he would make him a complainant. Accused refused, whereupon Virjee threatened to get accused and his father into trouble. Accused saw his father in another room weeping, and accused was troubled in mind. Virjee said accused would come to no harm if he did what he (Virjee) told him to do. Accused was told to mention the name of a person against whom Virjee had a grudge. Accused said he could not implicate an innocent person. After Mr. Sloane came, accused was divested of his clothes and ornaments which were tied up in his handkerchief. Mr. Sloane said if accused did not give evidence as he suggested, he would break his bones to pieces. At Mr. Sloane's direction, a policeman beat accused. Afterwards Mr. Sloane also struck accused. Accused fainted and fell down, and Mr. Sloane and his policeman left the place. Joharmull subsequently came to the place and desired accused to do as Virjee told him. The evidence given by accused was given in consequence of police coercion. A man was brought to him, and Virjee said to accused he should implicate him. Next day a Parsee was brought, and the accused was told to implicate him. Mr. Sloane handed to accused a bundle of papers and told him to read them, and give evidence as Virjee wished: if not, all those papers would be used against the accused. He was shown Manilal's house for the purpose of implicating him afterwards. Accused was obliged to do and say as Virjee desired him to do. He was forced to give evidence as Mr. Sloane ordered him to do.

Mr. Sloane, in answer to the Chief Justice, denied the statements made against him by the accused.

The accused was told to cross-examine Mr. Sloane, but declined to do so, saying he would leave his case in the hands of his lordship.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury, said he had proved by direct evidence that the three hundees for Rs. 2,500, Rs. 8,000, and Rs. 10,000 were forged. He had not called evidence in this case to show how and by whom the hundees were forged; that would be done in the other case. But he had contented himself with proving that the hundees were forged, that the prisoner knew that they were forged, and that he abetted other persons in defrauding the firm of Ramnarayan Buldeodas of the amounts of the three forged hundees. Maneklal Ghellabhoy, the evidence shewed, directly received the proceeds of one of the hundees, and he was thus connected with the accused. That part of the evidence was conclusively proved, that the monies were fraudulently abstracted from the firm of Ramnarayan Buldeodas. It was also conclusively proved that the monies could not have been abstracted without the knowledge and consent of the prisoner, who was the moonim in charge of the firm down to the time of his absconding on the 30th April. A shrewd man as he was, the prisoner tried to make out that he was not the moonim when the hundees were cashed, but he had utterly failed to do so. The prisoner was very unfortunate in the witnesses he had called. He called Raghunathdass to try to show that he was not the moonim. Raghounath stated, although unwillingly, that the accused was the moonim of the firm. The other witnesses had helped the case for the prosecution instead of proving any thing in favour of the accused. The firms in whose favour the hundees were cashed were proved to be bogus firms; and as soon as the prisoner had absconded, the places of business of those bogus firms were found to be empty rooms. Without a word from the accused, the evidence for the prosecution would have been sufficient to secure his conviction. But the accused had made a statement regarding the whole of the transaction from beginning to the end, regarding the manufacture of the hundees, and his share in the booty. If his statements were not true, he could not have inverted the details, which were verified by independent testimony from places outside Bombay. The learned counsel asked the jury to come to the conclusion that the prisoner had joined in a conspiracy to defraud the firm of Ramnarayan Buldeodas of large sums of money, and that he was guilty of the charges preferred against him.

The Chief Justice, in summing up the case to the jury, referred to the law of the case. The jury must, in the first place, be satisfied that the documents in the case were forged documents, and that they were used as genuine. The hundees were drawn upon a firm of the name of Ramnarayan Buldeodas, which had branches and agencies in different towns in India. It was said that the prisoner was the Moonim of the firm, that he had consultations with a man named Maneklal, the result of which was the concoction of a scheme of fraud, in pursuance of which the forged hundees were manufactured. In the prosecution of the scheme, it was said, that one Chundumull was sent up-country with a view to facilitate the commission of these frauds. The prisoner was said to have furnished Chundumull with particulars regarding the up-country branches and agencies, which he turned to advantage in the prosecution of the objects of the conspiracy. Chundumull, when he went up-country, was thereby enabled to send to Bombay bogus hundees drawn by the Indore, Bhopal, and other branches and agencies upon the Bombay firm. The prisoner was said to have joined in frauds in respect of thirteen hundees; but was charged in respect of three, because the law said that a prisoner could not be charged at one trial with more than three offences. The discovery of the crimes came about in this way. Bunsidhur went to the office of the firm in April last to make certain enquiries. On the 29th April, he saw the accused removing certain documents. Accused was prevented from removing them; an enquiry followed; and the accused was said to have absconded from Bombay soon after. The jury, said his Lordship, were entitled to take into their consideration the evidence regarding the opening of the bogus firms and their being found deserted immediately after the prisoner absconed from Bombay. The question of intention was the most important point in the case. If the jury found that the hundees were forged, and that the prisoner had joined in the conspiracy, the answer to the question of intention followed. The first question for the jury to consider was, whether the accused was the moonim of the firm; and secondly, whether, even if he was not moonim, did he commit the offences charged?

The jury, without retiring for consultation, unanimously found the prisoner guilty.

Prisoner said: I do not know anything about this matter. I am innocent. Zoolum was practised upon me. The prosecution have produced witness after witness after paying money to them.

The Chief Justice, in passing sentence, said: The jury have unanimously found you guilty; and I desire to express my entire concurrence. You were placed in a position of great trust, which you grossly abused. I must, therefore, pass upon you a severe sentence, and that is that you be rigorously imprisoned for five years.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

MAHOMED IBRAHIM, *alias* Abdoola Fattoo, was charged with having, on the 7th inst., committed housebreaking and theft of the property of one Shaik Bahadur Shaik Oosman, an employe in the David Sassoon Mills. On the date above mentioned, the complainant's wife and children went on a visit to a relative's; and the complainant followed them in the afternoon after having locked the door of his house. He returned home on receiving information, and found that the lock had been wrenched off the staple, that his box was forced open, and an embroidered cap and a handkerchief had been abstracted from his box. It appeared that a tenant in the same house as the complainant's saw the prisoner coming out of the complainant's room and chased him as he ran away, and succeeded in arresting him with the cap, handkerchief and a nail. He was then made over to a policeman.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty. Prisoner admitted a previous sentence of five years imprisonment. For the present crime he was sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for five years.

The court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the port of Bombay, held on the 4th July:—

Read letter from the engineer, No. 1351-35, dated 17th June 1899, reporting that the s. s. Khandalla while being brought into the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 14th idem, ran into the centre pier and damaged a coping stone, the probable cost of repairing which is Rs. 40-8-0, and requesting instructions as to whether the cost of the repairs should be charged to the agents of the vessel (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.) or to ordinary repairs.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 20th June 1899, forwarding correspondence regarding the collision of the s. s. Khandalla with the pier-head while entering the Prince's Dock in tow, saying that no damage was done to the ship, and that the Pilot being in no way to blame for the accident, no further action is necessary.

Submitted the correspondence above referred to.

Read the proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, concurring with the opinion of the Port Officer that the pilot is not to blame and that further enquiry is unnecessary, and proposing that the amount of the cost of the damage done, estimated by the engineer at Rs. 40-8-0, be debited to ordinary repairs.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee are approved.

Read letter from the engineer, dated 23rd June, 1899, requesting sanction to his taking in hand the work of constructing short lengths of roadway and metalling footpaths of Chipioon, Malwan and Vengorla Streets and also of paving the footpaths of Rajapur Street provided for in the current year's Budget, as per Item 5, section IV.

Submitted plan showing the roads proposed to be constructed between Fort Street and Bankote Street, Mody Bay Estate, as also the detailed estimate of the proposed work prepared by the engineer, amounting to Rs. 4,270-2-2.

Resolution.—The plan and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 4,270, are sanctioned, and the expenditure may be debited to section IV., Item I, at page 4, of the current year's Budget.

Read letter from the engineer, dated 20th June 1899, forwarding correspondence with Messrs. Graham and Company in connection with the use of liquid fuel, and recommending that advantage be taken of the company's offer of the loan of a set of burners and fittings and a trial be made of the fuel in a boiler for a period of three months in the workshops where the mechanical superintendent would be able to watch the trial more carefully than in any other boilers, and estimating the probable cost of fitting up the boiler for burning oil at Rs. 300.

Submitted the correspondence above referred to, as also a pamphlet on "Liquid Fuel" by Sir Marcus Samuel, received from Messrs. Graham and Company.

Read the proceedings of the Bunders and Docks Committees, recommending the Trustees, to approve and sanction the engineer's proposals, and to charge the expenditure, estimated at Rs. 300 to Revenue Account under "Contingent Works," section 3, Item 24, of the current year's Budget.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Bunders and Docks Committees are approved.

Read the proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage and the Land and Railways Committees, recommending the Trustees to firmly resist any connections being made with their storm-water drains, and proposing to make a further representation to the Municipal Commissioner regarding the Lakri Bunder and Clerk Bunder outfalls, and asking that he will kindly make enquiries and take such measures as are considered necessary to prevent the discharge of objectionable matter into the harbour from those places which are soley intended for the discharge of storm-water, and that the engineer be instructed to report, at the close of the monsoon, as regards the bank of fœcal mud at the outfall of the Clerk Bunder drain.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Harbour and Pilotage and Land and Railways Committees are approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 30th June 1899.	Total from 1st April to 30th June 1899.	For week ending 30th June 1898.	Total from 1st April to 30th June 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	245	12	284
Do. do. out of	17	237	26	285
Do. transported	12	187	20	259
Do. attended to	0	17	3	39
Do. warped	4	20	0	22

THE TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

CHARGES AGAINST OFFICIALS.

THE Shanar community of Sivakasi have presented Mr. Hammick, the Special Commissioner, with a petition telling the tale of their oppression and of persecution by the other communities in the district, and commenting on the attitude of the native officials, which, they allege, was hostile to the Shanars. They ask that the Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Raghavaya, should be removed from the Srivilliputtur Division, as he is a Brahmin, and, as such, inclined, from the instincts and traditions of his caste, to thwart the Shanar's aspirations and do them injustice in his official capacity. They desire that a European should replace him. Mr. Hammick refused to entertain the request. Mr. Raghavaya is a member of the Provincial Civil Service, and is said to be a capable and generally popular official.

The Shanars also stated that when the riot cases came to be tried at the Sessions Court, jurors in the district will acquit the Marwars. They asked, therefore, that an independent, unprejudiced jury should be empanelled to try the cases.

Mr. Hammick said that the trial at the Sessions was a long way off, and that if there was any prospect of a miscarriage of justice, they would have to apply to the Sessions Judge to redress their alleged grievances.

With reference to the case from Agrahapatti, in connection with the occurrence of 9th June, a witness stated that the Village Magistrate and Station House Officer both declined to accept the complaint made by the Shanars. Subsequently, when directed the latter took down a statement different to what the deponent had made. An Inspector stated that he telegraphed to the Superintendant recommending the transfer of the Station House Officer, as he was obstructing the investigation. The Sangundrapuram riot case heard at Satur was finished the cross-examination being reserved.

ANTHROPOLOGY IN MADRAS.

Nature remarks:—In one respect at least it appears that the Madras University is in advance of kindred institutions at Home, as students of history are required to possess some knowledge of ethnology and comparative philology. Surely it is time that the anthropological basis of history and sociology was fully recognised in British universities and colleges. Even the enlightened Madras University has to confess that there are no facilities for practical instruction at the colleges. Fully realising that information merely derived from books or lectures is insufficient for education Mr. Edgar Thurston the Superintendent of Madras Government Museum, has, with characteristic energy and enthusiasm, supplied the deficiency so far as he is able, and last year gave a course of demonstrations on practical anthropology at the museum Mr. Thurston not only instructed the students in the technical methods employed, but demonstrated the forms of skulls and external characteristics of the living, and showed how the statistics so obtained elucidated the problems of the migrations of peoples. The collections of pre-historic archæology in the museum afforded proof of the antiquity of man, and the ethnographical collections illustrated the present condition of various tribes.

A LUCKNOW telegram has recently appeared in several newspapers, stating that the "Lieutenant-Governor has ordered a complete enumeration of agricultural live stock throughout these Provinces between August 16th and 20th. Great care is to be taken to prevent incorrect information being given to enumerators." In case the native community should imagine that some new departure is contemplated, and perhaps some deep design concealed, it may be as well to state that the census of agricultural stock is nothing new. Under orders issued in 1891 such a census was taken annually: it is now taken quinquenially, and this year happens to complete the quinquennium. The census has been made to tally with the enumeration of live stock required to be made by the Famine Code: in order that grazing grounds may, in the event of drought and scarcity of fodder, be marked out in the Government Forest reserves for agricultural cattle. The census is thus purely benevolent in design, is in fact merely one part of the elaborate mechanism contrived by a paternal Government to prevent injury to the agricultural community in time of famine, and, has of course, no connection whatever with taxation.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE BANDORA MURDER.

THE "Indian Spectator" invites public attention again to the late murder committed at Bandora, and asks the pertinent question, Are we to understand that if a man or woman be murdered on the rocks near the sea at Bandora, and if the Police by mistake accuse an innocent individual who is acquitted by a Court of Law, nothing further will be done to bring the murderer to justice? Is the duty of the Police discharged by arresting some one for an offence committed, even if it be declared that that someone had had nothing to do with the offence, by a competent tribunal?

DEATH IN A DRAIN.

The "Native Opinion" calls attention to the death of a coolie in a drain, and remarks:—The death of a coolie in one of our drains, owing to accumulated gas poison, is a matter that ought to attract more serious attention of those responsible than it appears to have done. The liability of the present system of our drains to the production and accumulation of poisonous gases ought to have spurred up the Health Department to make it a standing rule that, unless a manhole was kept open for some time, no coolie was allowed to enter it for purposes of its clearance. We are afraid such a rule does not exist, otherwise so many deaths from drainage poison would never have occurred. Such prevention of a coolie getting into a manhole must be the paramount duty of the superintendent in charge of the drain to be opened.

MR. PARANJPE'S SELF-SACRIFICE.

The *Gujerati* avers it is absolutely incorrect to say that the Professors of the Fergusson College are anxious, to exact Shylock-like the fulfilment of the terms of the bond from Mr. Paranjpe. Our contemporary proceeds to remark:—Nearly two years ago he was given complete liberty to decide his course of life in the best way he liked. But he has remained firm as a rock in his resolve to devote himself to the cause of education in his own College. If his decision is wrong—a view which we do not in the least share—the responsibility for it rests with him and not with the Deccan Education Society or the Professors of the Fergusson College. It is, therefore, unfair to blame them, if anyone does really deserve blame. We know it as a fact that they would be personally very glad if he could devote his talents to a still worthier and still more useful purpose than he has deliberately chosen for himself. If Mr. Paranjpe's countrymen keenly feel the lack of opportunities for men like him, will they raise a purse for him to enable him to prosecute his studies still higher and carry on original work? Or are they prepared to request the Viceroy to provide him with adequate facilities in his own country?

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes:—Mr. Paranjpe stands not in the roll of common men. In him greatness of head and greatness of heart have both combined to form a harmonious whole. A magnanimous man cares not one jot for worldly eminence, and Mr. Paranjpe's pledge to serve his college for twenty years on a bare pittance of Rs. 70 per mensem shows what stuff this Brobdignagian genius is made of. Real greatness lies in conquering the self. Without such a conquest, a person, however great and however useful, stands before God and man as but a slave. He only is great who serves his God and his country without the slightest design or device on his part for a simultaneous self-aggrandizement. While, therefore, young Mr. Paranjpe's noble resolve deserves universal applause, oddly enough attempts have been made in certain quarters to take him to task for the unique agreement he has entered upon to serve his college.

THE CORPORATION AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Speaking in favour of the recent resolution of the Municipal Corporation for making the proceedings of the City Improvement Trust open to the public, the *Gujerati* writes:—The Trust has confided to it work of a most extensive and responsible character, and if it is to be saved from pitfalls, that can only be by the vigilance of public criticism and giving wide publicity to the discussions of the Board. As the Hon. Mr. Mehta put it, publicity was like the sun which poured forth its light and prevented the development of noxious growths. There is a world of meaning in this striking observation. The danger of 'noxious growths' in the execution of what he correctly described as a gigantic task was real, and if the Trustees are wise, they ought not to disregard the note of warning raised by a citizen of the Hon. Mr. Mehta's experience, sagacity and circumspection. The request of the Corporation is very reasonable and moderate. Should the Board think that any particular proceedings ought not to be reported in the interests of the public, they are at absolute liberty to withhold them. The action of the Corporation in inviting the attention of the Board to the necessity of giving publicity to their discussions has the support of the entire body of ratepayers and the rest of the public, and we trust the Trustees will wisely accede to the eminently reasonable wishes of the Corporation.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks:—The resolution of the Corporation is a clear and harmonious echo of the feelings and sentiments of the public on this vexed question. After such an emphatic assertion of the public opinion, no one can have the audacity to dispute the proposition of Mr. Mehta on the grounds of want of unanimity among the public. Ably as Mr. Mehta fought out his cause, his motion was supported by the other corporators in distinct and unequivocal words. All the speakers pointed out the utter unreasonableness of adopting the silly purdha policy without any adequate reasons. Such a policy has done nothing but given rise to various unfounded reports likely to injure the reputation of the Trustees.

The *Native Opinion* states:—We are glad that the universally felt desire that the Improvement Trust shall cease to work "in camera," has been embodied in a tangibly formal demand by a resolution on the subject passed unanimously by the Corporation at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Metha. The only argument, we know of, that has been adduced in favour of the present arrangement, is that it is conducive to rapid despatch of business, the premium of figuring in the papers, not being set on long speeches. As against this is to be set the evil of allowing members—some of whom are elected representatives—to vote without that sense of responsibility which can come only by the knowledge of their action being open to the criticism of their constituents and of the general public.

As already stated the first successful ascent of Mount Haramonk in Kashmir has just been made by Dr. E. T. Neve, and Mr. G. W. Millais. It has always been reckoned an impregnable mountain by both Hindus and Muhammadans, sacred to Shiva and the demons. The first attempt was made by the surveyors 40 years ago, and a pole was erected on what, is known as the station peak of 16,000 ft. East of this are three central peaks which were ascended in 1887 and 1888 by Messrs. Karti Sing, and Phipps, and by the Drs. Neve. Last year the Rev. E. T. E. Wigram of Lahore, Mr. Oldham, and Dr. E. T. Neve ascended the north peak, 16,500 ft.; and now the last and highest peak, 16,900 ft. has been conquered. Two Kashmiri porters accompanied the mountaineers who spent nine hours on the snow, which step cutting was required. A small staff and flag were left on the summit.

A SPECIAL cablegram to a local contemporary, dated Melbourne, July 11, says, the "Melbourne Age" commenting on the policy of the Imperial Government in unreservedly agreeing to the Pacific Cable scheme, says it must again insist that the Cape route is more useful and cheaper. "It is still possible," it says, "when estimates of the cost and revenue are obtained, that the advantages of the Cape route could be considered. We must be prepared to pay for the protection of our cables during war. The cost of this process will be inevitably great, but it need not be made greater than is necessary. The enhanced cost of materials will certainly bring the estimate for the Pacific scheme to over two millions, as enthusiasts are seldom below the mark. There is clearly room for a great deal of expansion of traffic, but the newly-appointed Board will be wise if it assumes a much less rapid increase than Sir Sandford Fleming anticipates. The Colonies will be acting prudently if they count the cost carefully, and enquire whether the Cape route would not, as we contend, be equally effective for Imperial defence, and so much cheaper as to allow a lower tariff and to have useful results in fostering trade."

THE submarine boat Morse has been commissioned for trials at Charbourg. Lieutenant Terrin, who has been appointed to her, is a very experienced officer in torpedo matters and an enthusiast in regard to submarine boats. He was authorised to select his own company. The Morse is a submarine boat occupying a middle place between the experimental Gymnote and the Gustave Zede, which, in the opinion of many, is too large. The Francais and Algerien, to be built out of the Matin's subscription, are to be of the Morse class, which is generally regarded as the best pending the completion of the submersible Narval and her sisters. It is curious to reflect that all this activity is really due, if not to the initiation of M. Lockroy, at least to the force he has given to the movement through his ministerial authority. It is the misfortune of the French Navy, as we have often remarked, that it has no policy accepted with confidence by the Navy at large. The various tendencies are associated with individuals and schools, and the fall of the minister may involve a change of policy. This was markedly the case with the advent of M. Lockroy, and it remains to be seen whether the new Cabinet of M. Poincare will carry on the policy he pursued.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	22	63	23	57	28	79	25	79
Thursday, July 13th	...	...	0	14	0	11	0	27
Total	22	63	23	71	28	90	26	06
Total fall to July 13th, 1898	23	78	33	05	35	25	30	78
Total fall to July 13th, 1897	21	27	20	23	22	40	23	21

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	57	12
11th July, 1899	2	37
Total	59	49

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	21	91
Tuesday, 11th July, 1899	0	5
Total	21	96
Total up to 11th July, 1898	13	72
Total up to 11th July, 1897	4	63

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH OF JULY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·292	WSW	3	101·6	80·0	49	...	2·36	−2·36
Sirsa	29·308	S	12	102·3	85·0	58	...	2·05	−1·65
Delhi	29·394	W	8	95·2	83·3	59	...	7·32	−3·88
Agra	29·405	SW	9	91·0	80·9	75	...	16·52	+8·81
Cawnpore	29·421	WSW	5	89·8	79·1	77	..	12·18	...
Allahabad	29·423	WSW	14	86·6	79·2	78	0·55	16·66	+6·00
Jhansi	29·481	WSW	6	90·2	79·2	74	...	22·89	+11·78
Jacobabad	29·283	SE	5	111·3	83·5	68	...	0·00	−0·51
Karachi	29·521	WSW	17	89·4	80·2	85	..	0·00	−1·35
Jeypore	29·481	SW	8	96·1	77·5	68	...	10·72	+4·23
Ajmere	29·523	SW	14	96·4	77·1	80	...	8·29	+2·76
Deesa	29·557	WSW	21	95·1	80·0	71	...	1·12	−5·06
Ahmedabad	29·608	SW	7	97·7	81·1	67	...	3·56	...
Bhuj	29·542	WSW	32	90·3	75·9	66	...	0·65	−3·88
Jamnagar	29·583	SW	37	92·5	80·2	62	...	1·80	...
Rajkot	29·619	W	22	94·9	71·8	81	...	6·21	−4·72
Bhawnagar Para	29·621	SW	21	97·6	80·7	59	..	4·63	...
Veraval	29·653	WSW	19	85·1	80·2	82	...	3·98	..
Neemuch	29·575	WSW	15	87·0	73·1	84	...	9·29	+1·58
Indore	29·614	W	12	82·8	72·6	83	...	11·76	+1·40
Saugor	29·567	W	12	83·2	74·6	82	...	9·55	−4·07
Jubbulpore	29·553	W	5	83·4	75·6	82	...	13·66	−3·46
Hoshangabad	29·595	Calm	..	87·2	75·7	82	..	11·54	−2·98
Khandwa	29·646	WNW	13	85·2	75·1	86	0·05	5·05	−4·75
Raipur	29·572	SSW	7	88·8	77·6	71	...	7·92	−7·48
Nagpur	29·627	W	14	80·2	77·6	72	..	5·98	−0·91
Amraoti	29·658	WSW	17	89·2	73·2	79	..	6·18	−5·78
Akola	29·661	WSW	16	89·5	71·7	72	0·12	5·45	−4·75
Surat	29·647	SW	15	90·1	79·6	73	...	16·20	−1·66
Malegaon	29·674	WSW	17	87·9	73·0	59	0·01	3·49	−3·52
Bombay	29·715	WSW	22	83·9	79·0	74	0·27	21·42	−9·97
Poona	29·729	W	25	82·1	69·7	75	0·01	5·82	−2·21
Ahmednagar	29·719	W	17	86·9	70·4	79	...	5·04	...
Aurangabad	?	WSW	19	82·4	68·2	82	0·16	5·55	...
Sholapur	29·737	SW	21	90·7	72·5	67	...	1·25	−5·68
Ratnagiri	29·781	W	11	84·4	75·4	90	0·42	35·40	−12·25
Belgaum	29·769	WSW	22	74·3	66·8	92	0·35	16·66	+5·65
Goa	29·810	NW	15	87·6	80·0	85	0·01	31·47	..
Karwar	29·814	WSW	6	84·2	77·5	79	0·08	35·88	−19·94
Mangalore	29·850	WNW	21	84·8	77·4	86	0·03	50·92	−1·41
Calicut	29·866	Calm	6	81·7	74·6	90	0·10	52·27	+6·62
Cochin	29·879	Calm	..	81·4	72·7	91	0·59	35·62	−2·99
Bangalore	29·830	W	15	87·8	64·3	79	...	0·90	−1·67
Secunderabad	29·711	W	17	90·6	72·0	71	0·07	4·42	−3·31
Masulipatam	29·886	WNW	15	93·7	81·1	60	0·02	2·30	−5·66
Bellary	29·782	W	15	94·2	74·2	51	...	1·87	−0·61
Cuddapah	29·777	SW	6	100·2	78·5	61	...	0·18	−5·62
Madras	29·758	W	8	102·5	80·2	52	...	1·81	−1·81
Coimbatore	29·831	SW	7	93·4	70·7	66	...	0·78	−1·13
Trichinopoly	29·757	WNW	9	100·1	78·5	6	...	0·16	−2·00
Negapatam	29·783	W	10	102·6	79·9	64	...	2·18	−0·44
Colombo	29·893	WSW	4	87·0	77·0	75	...	10·07	+0·15
Aden	29·741	SW	5	92·3	82·2	54	..	0·00	−0·01

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M. Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall;—J. J. H., 0·18 (25·09); G. T. H., 0·14 (24·76); St. G. H., 0·21 (25·13); C. P., 0·27 (24·12).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in the Punjāb and at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jeypore and Neemuch, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep.

Winds are blowing from south-west, west and west-north-west in all districts, and the force has been strong to a gale in many places. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Bhuj, 26 at Deesa, Neemuch and Rajkot, 24 at Malegaon, 22 at Bhavnagar Para, Bombay, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and 18 at Karachi, Indore, Ratnagiri and Bellary.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 64° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

The rainfall of the past 24 hours has been very scanty and was chiefly confined to the West Coast stations, with a few scattered showers in other districts. Following are the amounts:—

Cochin (0·59"); Jhansi (0·55"); Ratnagiri (0·42"); Belgaum (0·35"); Bombay (0·27"); Aurangabad (0·16"); Akola (0·12"); Calicut (0·10") and Khandwa, Poona, Malegaon, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Secunderabad and Masulipatam (a few drops).

The monsoon in the centre of the Arabian Sea shows no further improvement. The winds are blowing strongly all over the country. The gradient on the West and Malabar Coasts is less than normal. These and other weather conditions are unfavourable, and rain will probably be chiefly confined to the West Coast stations, where light to moderate showers are only likely at present. The rainfull since 1st June to date is more or less below the average in many places except in Rajputana, Central India, the North-West Provinces, Ceylon and at Calicut, where it is in excess. At the West Coast stations the rainfall is from about 10 to 20 inches in defect.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 13.

THURSDAY'S observations.—Pressure changes of the past 24 hours emphasize the normal pressure conditions obtaining yesterday. Pressure has given way briskly in Bengal, and the depression of moderate intensity has formed in South and Central Bengal, the centre of which is about midway between Calcutta and Barisal. Winds are now cyclonic in direction in Bengal, and westerly gales with squally weather obtain in the north of the Bay. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Burma and Bengal, to which humid monsoon currents continue to be chiefly determined. Gorakhpur reports five, Gaya, Darjeeling and Saugor Island each four, Tavoy and Moulmein three, and Bassein, Akyab and Purnea each two inches of rain. Pressure has given way briskly in Upper India and is practically unchanged in the Peninsula. Gradients are hence steeper than they were yesterday, and very strong westerly winds are reported by most stations in North-Western and Western India. The wind velocity at Bhuj and Belgaum this morning was forty miles per hour. Bombay current gave light local showers in the West Coast districts yesterday, but little rain fell in the interior of the Peninsula or North-Western India. The chief feature in the wheather is a depression in Bengal, which will probably be stationary or advance slightly westwards during the next 24 hours.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th July.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·753
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·2
Dew Point		75·6
Relative humidity of Air		·820
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	83·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·5
General Directions of wind*		WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	497
Fall of Rain		0·27
Total fall during month		3·60
" " year		26·06
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th July		0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
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AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

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(IN COMPLETE SETS OF ONE DOZEN)

N. B.—These are PERFECT MINIATURES of Indian Servants, beautifully modelled and painted in natural colours.

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We have opened an agency for the supply of the above goods, in either large or small quantities, at the most favourable rates—Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Napkin Rings, Ash Trays, Candle Sticks (Of various designs), Toilet Sets Vases also numberless other articles both ornamental and useful. Selections made up (suitable for presentation or otherwise) at Rs. 10, 15, 25, 35, 50, 100 and upwards. Warranted to give every satisfaction. Goods exchanged free of charge, if not found thoroughly up to the mark. PACKING AS ACTUALLY INCURRED.

TERMS.—Cash or R. R. by V. P. Post.

⁂ 25 per cent must in all cases accompany V. P. orders—balance being drawn for against R. R.

ANDERSON, KING & CO'S. Agency,
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INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 13.

YESTERDAY'S weekly allotments of Indian Council Bills in London comprised Rs. 9,90,000 to Calcutta, Rs. 18,60,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 9,50,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4d., at which rate 42 per cent. of the tenders were accepted. Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to the extent of Rs. 1,30,000 to Calcutta, and Rs. 10,70,000 to Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-32d., acceptance being given to 42 per cent of the tenders thereat. Extra allotments were made of Rs. 90,000 of Bills on Bombay and Rs. 40,000 on Madras, at 1s. 4 1-32d. It was announced that Rs. 50,00,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 13-16d.

An advance of 1-4 per cent brought the prices of Consols yesterday to 106 5-8. French Rentes were unchanged at 101; but Paris Exchange on London was 1 centime higher, at 25·22 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent lower, at 113, and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities 1-8 per cent, at £67 1-4. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 1-4 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. less in value, at 27 11-16d. per oz.; and in New York 3-8 cent, at 60 1-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent higher, at 4·87 1-4 dollars. Some £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats steady. Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, including 300 bales Surats; and the Imports, 5,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-32d. to 3 5-16d. per lb.; and American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 1-4d. and 3 3-16d. per lb. for July and November-December delivery, respectively. The Manchester market closed steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York at 6 3-16 cents per lb.; Futures remained at 5·53 cents for September and 5·71 for December. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales.

Locally, the cotton market has been quiet but steady to-day. The mills were purchasers of some 1,700 bales, of which Karanja formed a great portion. Prices are unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and without change.

As disclosed by the telegraphic reports received this morning from the districts the rainfall has continued to be scanty, and the plants need more rain than they have had. The want of rain is causing anxiety at Wadhwan, Bhownugger, and Sholapur; at Barsi, Dhollera, Viramgaum, Broach, Jalgaon it is much needed.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,691	bales.
Wheat	19,022	cwts.
Linseed	6,956	"
Rapeseed	7,181	"
Poppyseed	1,530	"
Castorseed	642	"
Rice	9,749	"

EXCHANGE again opened quiet in tone at 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegrapic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce, and nothing was reported done in them; while for Bank Wire, ready delivery, the enquiry was but small. The market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs	1·70 1-4	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of the market has been very steady to-day with 100 15-16 quoted for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 101 for the Settlement, and 94 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES are dull and neglected. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 2 1-2, to Rs. 1,310 per share.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	106 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 1-4
Bar Silver	27 11-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

KARACHI, JULY 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste from Trieste to Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Hiroshima Marud left Hongkong, for Singapore, on 13th instant.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE correct net profits earned by the Commercial Bank of India for the past half-year were Rs. 1,25,613 including Rs. 48,986 brought forward. An interim dividend at the rate of six per cent. is declared absorbing Rs. 1,20,000, while Rs. 5,613 was carried forward.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Vesayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Bonny-Kamerun interrupted.

Cable laid from Swakopmund at head of Walfish Bay to Mossamades and to Capetown.

Rates to Swakopmund two annas added to those for Capetown.

Communication at present with Swakopmund interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th July 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Daks			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	12	7	58 p.m.	14	42
Teheran	13	2	2 p.m.	0	31
Suez	13	3	0 p.m.	0	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 13th July, 1899.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	30	—	1
" Karachi	0	11	—	1
" Madras	0	18	—	1

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Last 13 days of June 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the period	Dec. for the period	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	988	—	—	—	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	1,02,849	1,19,791	...	16,942	88,583	...
Goods	1,52,709	1,16,643	36,066	...	2,31,751	...
Other earnings	1,31,247	1,47,172	15,925	...	4,618	...
Tl for period	1,24,311	89,262	35,049	...	...	...
Aggregate	40,80,731	37,55,776	...	...	3,24,955	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CASEMENT—June 2?, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain Roger Casement, Royal Artillery, of a daughter (still born).

DEATH.

DODSWORTH—July 1, at Dinapore, Charlotte Thompson Dodsworth, eldest daughter of the late William Thompson Dodsworth, Superintending Engineer, P W D.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1899.

RUSSIA has lately visited the London market for a loan for one of her European lines, and the fact suggests the obvious reflection that if she would spend less of her own money in the construction of remote lines expressly designed to harass Great Britain she would be under no necessity to go a-begging in London for accommodation. The English capitalists appear to have been impressed with this view of the situation. At any rate, so far as England is concerned, the loan was a failure, although the rate of interest and the price of issue were both fair enough. It was taken up tolerably well in Amsterdam, and the money is assured for the extension of the Moscow-Windau Railway. But so far as London is concerned, the Russian Government got very little. This attitude of distrust is not unnatural; Russia has some very ambitious schemes on hand. The Trans-Siberian Railroad has now been carried from its junction with the railway system of European Russia on the western border of Siberia to Lake Baikal, nearly two-thirds the distance towards the Pacific. The construction of 600 miles of track eastward from Lake Baikal will bring Trans-Siberian trains to the navigable waters of the Shilka and Amoor rivers, which flow into the Pacific, and put into operation a through rail and water system across Russia and Siberia, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific. The Russian Government, however, will not rest content with the mere connection of the transcontinental line with the navigable waters of the Amoor and Shilka, but will push the railway itself along the banks of the river to connect with the Pacific Coast section now constructed and leading to Vladivostock. It is also actively at work preparing to construct a line through Manchuria to its recently leased ports of the Liao Tung Peninsula. The total length of the Great-Siberian line is 4,950 miles, and the date originally set for its completion was 1905. It is expected, however, that through transit will be possible much earlier by the utilisation of the rivers already named, and that the shorter line connecting the system with the ice-free ports of Port Arthur and Talien-Wan may also be completed before 1905. Traffic over the road is now in progress from European Russia eastward as far as Lake Baikal and across the Lake by steamer, leaving at the present moment only 600 miles for transport by wagons or sledges. Construction is going on at the rate of about three hundred and thirty miles a year, though this naturally varies according to the character of the territory through which the work is in progress. Passengers and mails from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock now require fifty-five days by the Suez Canal, India, and the Pacific Ocean, while by way of New-York, San Francisco and across the Pacific the time occupied is thirty-five days. It is estimated that when the Siberian rail road is completed the time occupied from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock or Port Arthur will be about ten days. The distance will be 6,500 miles, about twice the distance from New-York to San Francisco.

Two other routes to the commerce of the East appear also to be the subject of active consideration by the Russian Government at the present moment. One of these is an extension of the Trans-Caspian railway system to the western border of China, where it will touch the great caravan route across Chinese Turkestan, through the densely populated section of China proper—a route along which Chinese telegraph lines are already in operation and over the eastern end of which a Chinese railway system is now projected. With the Russian Government pushing its railways to the very western border of China, midway between the Trans-Siberian road and the Indian Ocean, and the Chinese Government pushing railway and telegraph lines eastward towards that same point, a second great intercontinental line to connect Central Europe and Central China from the Atlantic to the Pacific becomes comparatively easy. The third route will connect the system of the south of Russia across Persia with the Persian Gulf and the waters of the Indian Ocean. Two railway routes are, according to recent reports, projected across Persia. One of these proposed lines would connect the Trans-Caspian system with the port of Bunder Abbas, on the Persian Gulf, while the other, upon which it is said the surveyors are now at work, runs through Western Persia, also connecting the Trans-Caspian railway system with the head of the Persian Gulf. These lines if completed would give access to the markets of the East by three distinct routes—one across Siberia, the second, a rail and water system through Persia to the Indian Ocean, and third, a rail system tapping China's trade on the western border along caravan routes. Russia, like the United States, has such variety of soil, climate and minerals that she is able to produce within her own borders a large proportion of the necessaries and comforts of life. Corn, wheat, barley, and rye furnish an ample supply of breadstuffs; vast stock-growing areas produce cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, wool, hides and provisions in abundance. Beet sugar is produced in great quantities; hemp and other fibre plants flourish in certain provinces; cotton is successfully grown in the extreme south; virgin forests promise an enormous lumber supply; coal iron and other minerals required for manufactures are abundant, and her mineral oil is so plentiful and cheap that it is freely used as fuel and has come into serious competiton with American in the markets of Europe and Asia. With these natural supplies of all materials required for manufacture, Russia is strengthening her industrial system, and now cotton and woollen factories, factories for iron and steel and their products, machinery, lumber and other of the requirements of her people, are being established and increased. Foreign capital is encouraged to contribute to this activity, and with her 125,000,000 of industrious, frugal people Russia seems likely to increase her ability to supply her own markets, and in certain lines may also increase her exports. When to these developments in production are added the new transportation routes by which supplies may be sent to the markets of Asia and Europe, and indeed of the world, the result is of considerable importance to the commercial world. Indeed, it cannot well be exaggerated. But in the meanwhile there is famine in the land, and Russia, which has borrowed thirteen milliards from French investors, has to go cap in hand to London and Amsterdam for a few extra millions.

MAJOR CRIMMIN, V. C., the chief medical officer of the port, remained silent while various newspapers asserted that plague cases had got away from Bombay to foreign ports. But he has, at last, had his legitimate opportunity of replying, and in his official report for the year he has pricked many bubbles in showing how carefully and efficiently the work of medical inspection by the Port Medical officers has been carried out. Take for example the story concerning plague on the P. and O. steamer Caledonia, which was said to have been discovered at Suez. The true history of the matter is given by Major Crimmin, who says that at the inspection on 19th November last a man was found with fever. He was sent for observation, and the doctor in charge of the hospital reported that it was plague. The information was telegraphed to Suez by Government, and on the arrival of the vessel at that port, two of the native crew suffering from fever were removed from the ship. Reuter, says Dr. Crimmin, telegraphed as an item of news that they were plague cases. "We wrote to Egypt for details of the cases, and at the same time asked for a list of plague cases imported during the year 1898," says the Major. The president of the Quarantine Board replied that neither of the men removed from the Caledonia could be considered to have been imported from Bombay during the year 1898. Another case of plague was reported to have been carried to Ceylon from Bombay. It was not plague at all, and the case did not leave Bombay by sea, having gone by rail to Tuticorin. Then Dr. Crimmin deals with the allegation that the outbreak of plague at Madagascar was due to importation from Bombay. First it was stated that a sailing vessel had carried it there from Bombay. Then that it had been imported by a rice-laden steamer, but it was found that the last steamer which left Bombay for Madagascar either directly, or by first calling at an intermediate port, sailed on the 9th August 1897, and plague did not break out in Madagascar until fully fifteen months later. During last year, however, seventeen cases of plague were found on vessels and native craft in the harbour, and besides these 96 cases were prevented from sailing on vessels leaving the port, five being found on vessels coming from infected ports close to Bombay. The detection of these was a matter of no little difficulty. In the early morning the skin of the native has been cooled by exposure to the air, and during the heat of the day the skin is also cooled by evaporation, owing to perspiration. For these reasons, a slight rise of temperature in a native cannot, under the circumstances under which he is examined, be detected unless taken in the mouth. This was at one time done, every possible means being resorted to to remove sanitary or sentimental objections. The thermometers were washed in carbolic lotion and afterwards in a stream from a tap. Each caste had its own set of thermometers, and temperatures were taken by one of their own caste people. But caste prejudices would not tolerate the practice, and the work of detecting fever was increased, especially as persons with slight fever on them systematically endeavoured to reduce it by wetting their bodies with water, sucking ice or taking doses of phenacetin. The medical officers were not to be deceived, and it is satisfactory to find that almost all the reported cases of plague being carried from Bombay by sea proved not to be plague. Major Crimmin has fully vindicated the department of which he has charge, and set forth in unmistakable terms the useful work done by its officers.

THE health of Bombay as indicated in the weekly return is not quite as good as it was for the same period last year, but it is equal to the average for the past five years. The death rate is 32·65, the total number of deaths being 557. Phthisis claimed 91 victims, and 72 more persons died from other diseases of the respiratory system. In addition to an increase of plague in the mofussil, the number of deaths occurring in the City showed an increase of 19 compared with last week and an advance of 9 compared with the corresponding week last year. There has been also a mild outbreak of small-pox, ten deaths being recorded, while measles was responsible for 13 deaths. There is a gratifying decrease in remittent fever, but 52 people have died from diseases of the nervous system. There were 20 deaths from dysentery, but diarrhœa is not so virulent as last year. In the districts in the mofussil it is regrettable that an increase in plague has taken place. At Satara the deaths rose from 15 to 84, the reason being assigned to the discovery of dead rats by the villagers who concealed the fact. At Ahmednagar and Nasik districts things remain about the same, though the tendency is to increase rather than diminish. There was a small advance in the Thana district, where the Collector is experiencing difficulty in getting a site on which the people who have left their houses can remain. The disease showed itself in new parts in Surat district, where the infection was traced to the arrival of certain Bhundaris, who came from Kolak. There was an increase of 50 deaths in Belgaum district, in which the reoccupation of Nipani in Chikodi Taluka was attended with unfortunate results. In the previous week 13 cases occurred, whereas during the week under report no less than 49 fresh attacks took place. At Dharwar the health of the people remains stationary, as was the case in Karachi. At Bijapur there was a small decrease, but at a village, called Hungand, dead rats were found, but there too their discovery was concealed by the people. At Cutch and Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States, there was a growth of the infection, but in Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Cutch things remain as they were.

ONE of the most noticeable results of the famine of 1896-97 was the decrease of litigation throughout India. The following year was a favourable one for agriculturists, and whereas the decrease was general, so do the reports from the various provinces indicate that with a return of prosperity comes also a renewal of extensive litigatious proceedings. In the report on the Judicial administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1898 this fact is very apparent, though the number of cases are still considerably below the average of the ten years preceding the period of scarcity. Sambalpur, which was untouched by the famine and in 1897 indulged in excessive law suits, shows a decrease of 10½ per cent., but the record for the period under review is much higher than the average of previous years. The increases are most marked in the districts of Balaghat and Bhandara, and may be traced principally to suits for arrears of rent. The crop failures in 1895 and 1896 rendered rent collection more and more difficult, and in 1897, when the tenants were at the end of their resources, a large portion of the revenue had to be remitted. The remissions in 1898 were considerable, though smaller in number than in 1897, but the collection of both rents and revenue continued to be a matter of difficulty. In some parts of the province crop failures continued, and in others the newly-formed habit of non-payment was not easily overcome without the aid of the Courts. The Chief Commissioner notes with regret the large increase in the number of judgment debtors arrested and imprisoned.

THE heavy and continuous rain that has fallen almost incessantly for the past five days in Central India and which still shows no signs of ceasing, has so waterlogged the country that villagers and cultivators fear they will loose all the crops already planted unless a break in the weather occurs soon, as signs of not having set in among the seed sown is becoming apparent. The floods in the Baran district of the Kotah State seem to have been phenomenal, and the Guna-Bina Railway has suffered severely, a large breach having been made in the line near Baran, and several large buildings in a very deep cutting, having been loosened from their imbedded positions, have rolled on to the permanent way and blocked the line. Traffic is temporarily suspended, but large gangs of workmen are busy on the line repairing the damage done as quickly as possible, and it is expected that traffic will be resumed shortly.

THE name of Mr. Tupper, Commissioner of Rawalpindi, who acted once before as Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, is mentioned as the successor to Mr. Thorburn, who retires next October. Regarding Colonel Martelli's successor as Resident of Baroda, nothing appears to be yet settled, but Colonel Curzon Wylie is a probable appointment. In the event of Mr. Tupper succeeding Mr. Thorburn, Colonel Montgomery may possibly become Commissioner of Rawalpindi, Captain Dunlop Smith once more acting for Colonel Montgomery.

IT is understood that the Government offices are likely to leave Simla for Calcutta somewhat earlier than last year. The exact date is not yet fixed, but it will probably be some time about November 1st.

SURGEON-GENERAL BAINBRIDGE is proceeding to England on leave on Saturday next. Colonel Hay is to act for Dr. Bainbridge, while Lieutenant-Colonel Weir will act for Colonel Hay.

THE biennial election of a representative on the Legislative Council by the Fellows of the Bombay University took place yesterday at the University Hall. The Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, who was the University representative during the last two years, was the only candidate proposed; and he was duly elected. He was proposed by several sets of proposers, among whom were the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Professor R. G. Bhandarkar, and others.

DURING the past four or five days the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badroodin Tyebji was engaged in taking evidence in the case of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs. Mr. C. F. Farran and others, in which the Karelwady property at Churney Road, of the value of over a lakh of rupees, was concerned. Mr. Macpherson, with Messrs. Lowndes and Davur was for the defendants, and the Hon'ble Mr. Scott with Mr. Raikes for the plaintiff. The learned Judge, after hearing counsel on both sides delivered judgment yesterday, deciding in favour of plaintiff, and dismissed the two issues raised by defendants with costs.

THE trial of Mohunlal Kissonlal, late moonim of the firm of Ramnarayan Buldev las, terminated at the Bombay Criminal Sessions before the Chief Justice and a common jury yesterday. The prisoner was charged with having, in the month of March and April last, abetted Maneckial Ghellabhoy and others in using as genuine forged hundees for Rs. 2,500, Rs. 8,000, and Rs. 10,000. Frauds were said to have been committed upon the firm in respect of thirteen hundees of the aggregate value of Rs. 63,000, but the prisoner was indicted in respect of three hundees only, because the law says that a person can be charged at one trial with three offences only. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty; and the prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

THE Public Prosecutor of Lagos declines to proceed with the prosecution of Bishop Tugwell for criminal libel.

MR. JOHN RICHARDSON REYNOLDS is gazetted second lieutenant of 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Volunteers.

THE "New York Herald" declares, regarding Cuba that British capitalists already control the chief industries of the Island.

MR. W. A. BLUNT has been appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent, Preventive Service, Bombay, vice Mr. R. Oliver.

MR. R. OLIVER has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Preventive Service, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Walsh.

IN the trial trips of the Columbia with the Defender off Rhodes Island, the new boat proved faster and tacked easier than the old.

MR. P. R. CADELL, I. C. S., on return to duty is appointed as Collector and District Registrar of Broach, and to be President of the Broach Local Board.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. MONEY, commanding the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, has been granted an extension of his tenure of command till the 14th July next year.

MR. SHRIPAD ANANT CHHATRE has been nominated to be an additional member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations only.

LIEUTENANT W. F. LYON, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Poona District, during the absence of Mr. A. E. Hight on leave.

A TELEGRAM dated London, June 26th, says:—Madame Dreyfus being unable to obtain accommodation in Rennes to meet her husband, a Protestant lady lent her her residence.

MR. VANS AGNEW, Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, and partner in Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co, has been appointed Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

MAJOR R. H. RATTRAY obtains command of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, vice Colonel Gordon vacated; while Major Holland from the 24th Punjab Infantry is appointed 2nd-in-Command.

MR J. R. TREGEAR, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. J. Noble.

SIR ARTHUR STRACHEY, Chief Justice of the N.-W. P. High Court, left Allahabad for Bombay en route for England on Wednesday. Mr. Justice Knox acts as Chief Justice during Sir A. Strachey's absence.

MR. J. E. FAIRCLOUGH has been appointed police officer in charge of His Highness the Ex-King Thebaw of Burma, at Ratnagiri, vice Mr. R. P. Clagstoun, whose services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

A TELEGRAM dated London, 29th June, says:—J. Briggs, the Lancashire bowler, was seized with a fit at a Music Hall performance. Several fits followed. Tyldesley fielded as his substitute in the remainder of the test match at Leeds.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, it was resolved to appoint Mr. Leask to act as Health Officer to the Bombay Municipality in place of Dr. Weir, whose services have been required by the Government of India for three months.

THE "Cochin Argus" hears that the Cochin Durbar does not contemplate the creation of a Legislative Council, as reported, but it hopes the Madras Government "will not unduly interfere with the work of the Law Committee, which is being hindered and hampered" in the manner it described in a recent issue.

WITH the view of protecting the cantonment of Rawalpindi against infection from the plague infected village of Jhangi Jalal, the railway station of Chak Lala has been declared to be a place of inspection under the Epidemic Diseases Act and medical officers are now examining railway passengers by up trains there.

IN connection with measures for the improvement of village sanitation, remissions of revenue amounting to Rs. 125 in each case have been awarded to the villages of Tuto Mazara, Sasoli, Santokhgarh and Bercha in the Hoshiarpur district as rewards for being the best cleansed villages in the district.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE LUCK is starting on a short tour of inspection. Leaving Naini Tal on the 12th instant, he is to visit Dehra, Chakrata and Kailana, returning to headquarters on the 23rd July. He will be accompanied by Colonel Hilliard, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Captain Cooke, A. D. C.

THE following tragic occurrence is reported in the "Ant," a Prome paper. A villager fell in love with a girl (a thugyee's daughter) and as the parents were against the match, they ran away and, tying themselves together, laid themselves on the railway line near Sitkwin Station just as a train was approaching and perished together.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, which had to be towed into Karachi harbour last Monday with her propeller broken, grounded on Tuesday night in the harbour when being towed to No. 1 berth. No damage occurred through the grounding. The vessel is discharging cargo, so as to get at the propeller, which has snapped off. She will be detained for about fifteen days.

IT has been proposed to construct three groynes or sea-walls opposite the Calicut lighthouse and old Customs office, where the sea has been encroaching seriously of late. The groynes are to be from 250 to 300 ft. apart. It is also proposed to put up some more groynes on the Cochin beach, some of those constructed in former seasons having either sunk or disappeared entirely.

THE "Englishman" writes:—It is said that a pretty quarrel is in progress between the two principal branches of the legal profession in Calcutta. The attorneys are indignant with the increasing scale of barristers' fees, complaining that while they have to wait for their money until their bills are taxed and their clients choose to pay them, barristers demand cash payment with their briefs.

IN the Calcutta High Court on Tuesday the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Banerji confirmed the death sentences passed by the Sessions Judge on the three dacoits whom Messrs. Goad and Richardson, with the Jhansi police, had such difficulty in capturing. The Chief Justice paid a well-merited tribute to the gallantry of the European Officers, who effected the arrests at the imminent peril of their lives.

THERE has been a new case of plague and one death in the segregation camp in the village of Dial in the Hoshiarpur district. The new case is unfortunate, as it is these sporadic cases that keep up the connecting link between the subsidence of the disease in the hot weather and its recrudescence in the following autumn. No fresh cases have occurred in the Jullundur district nor in the infected village in the Rawalpindi district.

FROM the 1st to the 7th instant, 2 Europeans, 4 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 211 Hindus, and 34 Mahomedans and 1 other died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 264; the death-rate being 30·3, and the mean for the ten previous years being 36·4. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague *nil*, cholera *nil*, small-pox *nil*, measles 3, fevers 47, dysentery 41, diarrhœa 6, and other causes 167.

THE latest rain report shows moderately heavy rain over Bengal and the North-West Provinces and light to moderate over Burma. Conditions are favourable for general rain over the whole of Northern India and the Central Provinces. It is interesting to note that out of 146 reporting stations 84 report less than normal falls of rain; the deficiency being about 2·50 inches. On the other hand 62 stations report a fall of over normal and have collectivly received 2·90 inches over the average.

THE 1st Brigade Kashmir Imperial Service troops under command of General Suram. Chand, Sardar Bahadur, is relieving the 2nd Brigade in the Gilgit Agency this year. Already the 1st Kashmir Infantry, as well as the Kashmir Sappers and Miners, have been sent off from Bandipur. The 2nd Kashmir Infantry and the Kashmir Mountain Battery will follow at once. The troops have had a most unpleasant march up the Tragbal Pass owing to the continuous heavy rain and slippery condition of the steep road.

ON the recommendation of the District Local Boards in the Southern Division of the Presidency of Bombay, made in accordance with the Regulations framed by the Governor General in Council under Section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, and approved by the Secretary of State in Council, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

A LADY created quite a sensation at a Rangoon hotel the other day in trying to serve her husband with a second summons (the Court having failed to serve the first) for the maintenance of his children. The lady had to climb a partition on the fourth storey of the building before she could get at her husband, who was found under a bed. When discovered, he called for the police, and rang the Manager up, but all to no purpose, the lady refusing to budge. The crest-fallen husband had to creep out from his hiding place, and accept service from the Court peon.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 11 was 557, giving a death-rate of 32·65 per annum per thousand as against 31·19 the corresponding period of last year, and 32·77 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 40 died from fevers; 10, small-pox; 13 measles; 1, cholera; 91, phthisis; 52, diseases of the nervous system; 72, affections of the respiratory organs; 13, diarrhœa; 20, dysentery; 41, still-born; 16, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 23; Brahmin, 20; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 247; Hindu outcaste, 63; Musalman, 148; Parsee, 22; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 11; Eurasian, 2; European, 4; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 185 as against 217 the corresponding period of last year, and 258 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH WARSHIP ASHORE AND REFLOATED.

LONDON, JULY 12.

It is reported that the British cruiser Theseus of the Mediterranean Squadron has gone ashore in a fog near Girgenti on the coast of Sicily. Efforts are being made to tow her off.

JULY 13.

The cruiser Theseus has been floated without having sustained any damage.

[H. M. S. Theseus is a first class protected cruiser of the Edgar class. Built at Blackwall in 1892, she is a steel vessel of 360 feet in length by 60 feet beam and a mean draught of 23 feet 9. She is of 7,500 tons displacement. She was fitted by Messrs. Maudslay with triple expansion engines capable of propelling her at 20 knots an hour. She is constructed with 122 water-tight compartments and 93 water-tight doors. Her armament consists of two 9·2 in B.; ten six inch quick-firing, two 9 pr. boat; twelve 6 pr; five 3 pr. quick-firing, and seven 45 inch Nordenfelt guns. Her torpedo gear consists of two 18 inch tubes above deck and two submerged; fourteen 18 in. and four boat 18 in. torpedoes and one 56 feet torpedo boat. Her complement of men is 544.]

THE TEA TRADE DISPUTE.

JULY 12.

The Congress of the Federated Grocers' Association, after hearing a deputation from the Tea dealers, has adopted a resolution protesting against the abolition of the one pound draft allowance.

The Tea dealers to-day appointed a permanent Committee to watch developments.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Wrightson, the Conservative candidate, has been elected member for East St. Pancras, in place of Mr. Webster, resigned, by a majority of 187 votes over Mr. Costelloe, the Liberal candidate.

The voting was as follows :—

Wrightson, Conservative	2610
Costelloe, Liberal	2423

[The result at the last election was :—

Webster, C.	2612
Costelloe, L.	2323
Majority	289

1885 poll : Gibb (L) 2417 ; Webster, (C) 2151, (L) majority 266.

1886 poll : Webster (C) 2327 ; Gibb (L), 2021 (C majority, 501.

1892 poll : Webster (C) 2321 ; Gibb (L), 2180 (C) majority 441.]

THE CRICKET SEASON.

The second match Gentlemen *vs.* Players has resulted in a victory for the Gentlemen by an innings and 59 runs.

Lancashire has defeated Leicestershire by an innings and 170 runs.

The Australians won the match against the Midland Counties at Birmingham by 44 runs.

Sussex has beaten Hampshire by 57 runs.

The game between Yorkshire and Somersetshire ended in a draw.

THE TRANSVAAL NEGOCIATIONS.

JULY 13.

A Pretoria despatch states that Mr. Conyngham Greene, British Agent in the Transvaal, has had a long interview with the State Secretary.

THE PROPOSED FRANCHISE REFORMS.

The Capetown branch of the Africander Bond has approved the new franchise proposals of the Transvaal, and also the proposal for arbitration by judicial experts of all differences between Great Britain and the Transvaal over the Convention.

CABLE RATES TO INDIA

The "Times," in an article on cable rates to the East, generally supports the claim for cheaper telegrams to Egypt and India.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Victoria, with the outward mails of the 7th instant, left here, at 4 a.m, to-day.

THE RELIEF PROGRAMME.

ARTILLERY ALTERATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

It has been decided to send No. 3 Company, Eastern Division, Artillery, to Aden, instead of No. 22 Company, Western, as at first arranged. No. 22 is, therefore, removed from the relief programme, and No. 3 added, as moving this winter from Rangoon to Aden.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Colonel Lyster is posted Colonel on the Staff at Nusseerabad.

Major Gosset vacates the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generalship of Jubbulpore, on appointment as Second-in-Command, 1st Battalion of his Regiment, at Malta.

INDIAN TEAS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Government of India have consented to guarantee some four thousand pounds sterling besides making various concessions, with a view to the adequate representation of the tea industry of India at the forthcoming Paris Exhibition by the Indian Tea Association.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The Plague Commission's report is expected to reach India early next month.

NEW VESSEL TO REPLACE THE WARREN HASTINGS.

The construction of a new vessel to replace the Warren Hastings is now practically settled.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

GENTLEMEN VS. PLAYERS.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 13.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires :—The Gentlemen, who were defeated by the Players by an innings and 36 runs at the Oval, on Saturday, completely turned the tables to-day at Lord's. In the former case the teams were hardly representative, but now they were thoroughly so. The Gentlemen, who gave a splendid display, totalling 480 runs in their single innings, completely mastered the bowling, C. B. Fry scoring 104, W. G. Grace 78, and J. R. Mason 72. Lockwood was the most successful bowler. With the exception of Hayward, who made 77, the Players' batting was surprisingly poor, their first innings closing for 196 and the second for 250. They thus succumbed by innings and 59 runs. D. L. A. Jephson, the lob bowler, took eight wickets, and W. M. Bradley, the fast bowler, seven.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN INDIA.

NEW LINE OPENED.

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The second section of the Tapti Valley Railway from Vysra to Chinchpada, thirty-seve, miles, was opened for traffic on the 10th instant. The Chirra Company Ganj Line in Assam is likely to remain closed until the end of the monsoon.

PROPOSED RAILWAY SURVEYS.

The following railway surveys are proposed to be put in hand during the ensuing cold season :—Ait-Kanch-Jalaun-Madhogary line, 55 miles, and Dholpore-bari line, 20 miles, both to be surveyed by the Agency of the Indian Midland Railway. The Henyada-Myamoung line, 10 miles, and Pegu-Mouzmein line, 50 miles, to be surveyed by the Burma Railway. The Dacca State Railway extension, 234 miles, by the Eastern Bengal State Railway The Amritsar Sarhali line, 26 miles, also Malckwal-Lyallpur line, 100 miles, and Fatehpur line, 60 miles all by the Director of Railway Construction. The Morappur Dharampuri line, 16 miles, by the Madras Railway. The Kalikiri Royachoti line, 32 miles by the South Indian Railway. The Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway, 100 miles, and Khandwa-Akola and Bassim-Nandod lines, 150 miles. all by the Director of Railway Construction. The Salem-Shevaroy line, 8 miles, by the Madras Railway, and the Multa River line by the East Indian Railway. The Azaikerer-Mangalore line, 138 miles, the Mysore Durbar.

This makes a total of 1,069 miles of new Railway survey, besides 1,504 miles begun last year and still in hand.

SURVEYS STILL IN HAND.

The following surveys begun in 1898-99 are still in hand. The Burdwan-Howrah chord, 57 miles, Gya-Katrasgarh 112 miles, Jherria coal extensions 14 miles, Musoodpur-Majeegates 18 miles, Chandipur-Taki 39 miles, Aouribar-Jaunpur 34 miles, Balia-Ghazipur 34 miles, Manjangode-Erode 110 miles. Mutupeit-Avodyar kovil-Tabeilkyin 32 miles Tirupature-Krishnagiri 25 miles, Akhaura-Chairab Bazar 19 miles, Telagaon-Sylhet 38 miles, Hajigan Shatnol 25 miles, Sagaing Bridge (Irrawaddy), Bara, Ajmere, and Marwar, 274 miles, Kobat and Bannu 245 miles, Ranaghat-Ganges-Kathiar 267 miles, Naihati-Ballyganj 40 miles, and Berhampore-Russulkonda, 50 miles ;—total 1,504 miles.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

The following Press Note is issued here. The Government of India have recently had under consideration the desirability of an improved system for the collection of Traffic Statistics to be submitted with the Railway projects. With this object the Traffic Officers are now deputed with Engineers on Surveys of new lines of railway for the purposes of collecting information relating to the probable traffic to be expected. This information is to be in such a form as to show the probable traffic which is expected together with general information as to the character of the country traversed, its capabilities for development, population of villages along the route of the proposed railway, trade centres, etc., as well as any other useful information that can be given.

Promoters and others interested in Indian railways, on application to the Government of India, Public Works, will be furnished with further information on the subject.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY.

REPORT OF RESIGNATION UNFOUNDED.

The report which has been circulated to the effect that Sir William Cunningham, the Foreign Secretary, will resign at the end of his leave, obtains no credence here, those most likely to know expecting him back next cold weather, as originally arranged.

Mr. Holderness is expected back in India from leave on the 7th proximo, when he relieves Mr. Finucane, who has been acting as Revenue and Agricultural Department Secretary, the latter proceeding home by the mail of the same week on leave.

PUNJAB PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARYSHIP.

Mr. J. E. Hilton officiates as Secretary to the Punjab Government, Public Works.

THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

The camp offices of the Survey of India Department close here on the 16th instant, re-opening in Calcutta on the 23rd.

THE DURAND TOURNAMENT.

Entries for the Durand Tournament close on the 20th August.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

THE EPIDEMIC CAUSING ALARM.

POONA, JULY 13.

Plague is increasing badly in Poona. Most of the streets in the Cantonment are deserted, and the inhabitants of the City are in a state of panic ; while the epidemic is also raging in the Districts.

To-day's returns show 43 cases and 45 deaths in the City, where the Bhowani and Sukerwar Peiths are much affected ; and 21 cases and 11 deaths in the Cantonment, this being its highest record.

The total mortality was 60.

THE DHULIA MURDER CASE.

DHULIA, JULY 13.

The trial of Mr. Purvez on the charge of causing the death of his servant, named Kashiram, by giving a blow on an enlarged spleen, was resumed in the Sessions Court, to-day, before Mr. Tipnis, Judge, and assessors.

The police patel was cross-examined minutely about the appearance of the body after death. Witness also deposed that nobody could see accused at his place without permission, and that the servants always sit near the door. Payments and other business is attended to by Mr. Nusserwanji Moola.

The Head Constable, examined, gave formal evidence.

The Hospital Assistant deposed to making the *post-mortem*, and said that the death may be due to rupture of the spleen, which might have been caused by a blow or fall.

Cross-examined by Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, witness said all the organs were decomposed when the body was brought for the *post-mortem*. Death may be due to a rupture of the spleen or anything else.

Cross-examination of this witness was not finished, when the Court adjourned.

THE Apostolic delegation which the Pope has decided to establish in Canada will be modelled on that which has already existed for some years in the United States. The decision to establish this delegation was arrived at quite recently during Cardinal Vaughan's visit to Rome, says the correspondent of the *Daily Mail*. The Cardinal had been charged with semi-official communications on the subject to the British Government. The British Government has no objections to the delegation, which will, of course, not be accredited to the Dominion Government. It will exercise jurisdiction only over the Canadian Catholic clergy, who must address themselves to the Papal delegate in all matters concerning the Holy See or the Propaganda Fide. The delegate's mission will be to give unity of action to the efforts of the clergy, while at the same time forwarding and extending by every means the Catholic propaganda among those outside the Church.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT'S own views on the impersonation of Hamlet have been given to the world. They are both original and striking. Her letter to the "Daily Telegraph" and her interview in the "Daily Chronicle" have been received with the attention that belongs to everything connected with this remarkable actress. Has anyone ever observed that a great actor or actress impresses the world with a sense of individuality which seems impossible for any other artist, writer, or orator ? No living poet, no living novelist, no living dramatist can command so much personal and individual interest as Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. Everywhere, in all her parts, it is the woman whom the audience delights to study and to contemplate—the woman who, whatever her part may be, stands revealed. Everything that she says belongs to herself individually ; in every disguise that she assumes we see, or think we see, the woman. Consider, on the other hand, that great dramatist, Robert Browning. Is he personally revealed anywhere ? Do we construct Robert Browning from his works ? Can we lay our hand on any one poem and say "Here is Robert Browning himself ?" No more than we can lay a hand on a play of Shakespeare and say, "Here is the poet himself." This is a characteristic of the highest genius, whether of poetry or the drama. How is it that the exact opposite is a characteristic of genius in acting ? As for Sarah Bernhardt's opinions : "Hamlet," she says, "was a young man with the ideas of youth. Not a middle-aged person with the experience of years. I play him as a young man. I put into his actions, his gestures, his words, the passion of youth and the fire of youth. He is not mad ; he is not dreamy. He is possessed with a firm and set purpose ; in order to carry out that purpose he abandons every other consideration ; above all things, he must obey the duty laid upon him by his father." This appears to be a very simple reading of the part—a very natural interpretation of the character. As for tradition, Sarah Bernhardt spurns and despises tradition ; she will play the part solely as she herself regards it. That illustrates what I said above ; she puts herselft into the part. Hamlet is Sarah Bernhardt's conception of a young Prince so moved, so led, so resolved ; her own conception. How about Shakespeare's own views ? How about the first rendering of the character ? She will have nothing to do with what Shakespeare thought or with what the first actor of Hamlet thought. She has only to consider the play itself—the words, the scenes, the action of the play. This seems to me excellently sound common-sense, only it demands that an actor in putting himself into the part should be able to rise to the situation.

That brings us to another point about acting. It is just possible for a man of mean understanding to perform a noble part ; he may learn the fitting delivery of noble words ; he may practise the gestures which belong to the interpretation of noble purpose until they seem natural to himself; but there will always be something to betray the lesson learned, the failure to realise the situation. It is never possible for a small mind so to enlarge itself as to enter into or to understand a great conception. In other words, the actor who would present to the world his own personation of a great character must be able to comprehend the true greatness and nobility of that character. And that Sarah Bernhardt does possess this power is beyond dispute ; she has proved her own greatness of soul in a hundred parts ; she has proved that she does herself possess the possibilities, at least, of an elevation rare indeed and enviable. We do not say only "she is a great actress," but, considering the relations between herself and the parts she plays, we say "she is a great woman."

The man who at this period of the world's history can discover a novel method of roguery must be a genius. For the history of the common rogue is lamentably monotonous. The same tricks were practised under Queen Bess as under Queen Victoria. There were then, as new, the confidence trick, the sham ring trick, the old snake trick, the smuggler trick, now becoming scarce, the same begging letters, the same frauds and forgeries. Certain changes in manners and customs necessitate corresponding changes in roguery. Thus there are now very few prentices left, and those few do not live in the shop and sleep under the counter. Therefore they cannot rob their masters and spend the proceeds in riotous living, getting out at night to join their companions when honest folk are asleep. This they used to do. At last, then, after many generations, a new method has been discovered. It is this. You get made a lot of book covers with titles of distinguished writers and great books upon them ; you bind up in these covers a lot of worthless papers from old magazines ; you then offer the sham books for sale at cheap prices. The buyer, of course, makes the discovery after he has carried his book home. It is really a most ingenious trick, though it seems so simple, but then all clever things are simple. The invention, as might be expected, is regarded coldly by the law, and the inventor is now devising some new method—it may be more safe, but it cannot be more ingeniously simple.

I have a letter before me which treats of the sixpenny book. It is from the point of view of the impecunious public. My correspondent says: "I love books, but I cannot afford to buy many at the usual price. Therefore I jump at the chance of buying a classic, or a book by a favourite author, for sixpence." That is the view of the matter taken by the general public. There are four persons to consider : (1) The author ; (2) the bookseller ; (3) the publisher ; (4) the public. The author comes first because he makes the book ; if he is debarred from receiving the reward of his labours in the shape of a property which he has created, he will write no more. How many of the Waverley novels should we have if Scott got nothing for them ? How many books would now bear the name of Dickens or Thackeray had their books produced nothing ? It is necessity, followed by success, which gives us the best books, the best art, the best of everything. Next I place the bookseller, because he is indispensable. Now, in the case of the sixpenny book there must be half a million sold before the author clears a thousand pounds, and the bookseller must sell over two hundred copies a day to make £100 a year for himself, estimating his expenses at only £100 a year. As for the public, of course, most people are delighted ; they get their books for 4 1-2d., and they care very little about print and paper and the general appearance of a book. Let me advise everybody to buy as many of their fovourite books as they can, for it needs little power of prophecy to foretell a speedy termination to the sixpenny book, probably by the swift destruction of the booksellers and the ruin of all other books, and the general collapse of author and publisher as well. "Sixpence," says the public. "We will give sixpence ; and we will give no more. Everything must tumble into the sixpenny box. Binding we care nothing for. Sixpence we will pay, and we can throw away the thing when we have done with it. The binders may all go bankrupt—so may the artists. The workhouse doors stand open. Author, publisher, booksellers, bookbinders, book illustrators—there is room for all—they will all be welcome within those doors so long as we can have the sixpenny box."

It is an ungrateful, and generally a useless, task to question the decision of a Court of Law. However, let us venture for once into this thrice sacred field, hedged round by the reverence which long ages of just decisions have encouraged and nurtured in this country. You know the case. It is this. There is a Book which the whole of the civilised world regards as essential to a right understanding of life and its duties ; as containing the only authentic intelligence of the life to come ; and as holding out, for all who can read, simple and plain directions which shall lead the reader on to the haven which he would desire. It is therefore of the very highest importance that this Book should be in the hands of everybody, and of equally high importance that those who do not understand the language in which it was written should be able to procure interpreters and expositors of its meanings. Now a few years ago this Book was placed in the hands of the greatest scholars of the country, who subjected the translation to a careful revision. The revisers made so many changes that certain received opinions had to be modified. Everybody thought, naturally, that these changes were common property ; that is to say, they might be treated and quoted and commented upon by anyone who proposed to lead the people by explaining the words of this Book. It now appears that we cannot do so ; the Book, which affects every single person among us—man, woman, or child—is now, we are informed, subject to the usual rules of copyright, and may not be quoted or used as a text. It is private property. Surely the absurdity—nay, the iniquity—of making the Bible private property is manifest ; it only has to be stated. Yet the law is clear. No one can infringe copyright. What has to be done, then ? We "must" go on producing commentaries, printing sermons, editing portions of the Book for the use of the people ; we "must" quote from the revised translation. Either, therefore, we shall claim in our text any alteration from the old Version as a new and original translation of our own, even though it happens to be exactly the same as that in the Revised Version, or we must ask for a public grant of money to repay the Universities what they have expended upon the translation, and let the world know that the changes may be quoted and verbally reprinted by anyone for purposes of a commentary, or a sermon, or a history. The first method, since it throws a door open to distinct dishonesty, will hardly commend itself to many. The second is, therefore, the one which we shall probably adopt. Perhaps this would be a more generally useful matter for the Bishops to take up than the right of Ritualists to imitate the Roman Use.

It is inevitable that when a poet's admirers claim for him a place among the highest, or not far below the highest, there shall arise the advocate on the other side to protest against the presentation of the laurel. It has always happened ; Tennyson was derided ; Browning was abused ; Shakespeare was held up to scorn by his envious rivals. This means that I have been reading a protest printed in the Chicago "Dial" against paying too much honour to Rudyard Kipling. He says, this critic, jealous and watchful lest the supreme gift be wrongly attributed, that the "Barrack Room Ballads" are "clever ephemeralities" ; the "Last Chantey," however, "strikes a high, bold note" ; "Mary Gloster" is a "piece of rare power" ; and "some other things will undoubtedly entitle Kipling to serious consideration as a poet." Well, some of us agree with the critic in this respect and so far. He then proceeds to the work of destruction. Some of the pieces, he says, are "on the same plane with the work of many minor poets." Quite so. In any volume of collected poems—say of Wordsworth—there are verses no better than those of many minor poets. We judge a poet not by his lowest, or by his lower, poems, but by his highest. As for the "Recessional Hymn," where he says, Jehovah is claimed as peculiarly the God of the English, I read it quite the other way. There are "a dozen Englishmen who would have put the case as well or better." Perhaps there may be a hundred or a million. I am myself one, no doubt, who could have put the case better. You are another, dear reader. But then the dozen, or the million, have not done it and Kipling has. This consideration seems to make a difference, does it not ? Never was any poem written more opportunely ; never was any poem given to the world which went so straight to the heart and the conscience of the whole of our people. Dozens, nay, millions, might have done it. But then, you see, they did not do it, and Rudyard Kypling did. As for the "White Man's Burden," it is a "jingo jingle ;" it contains "a horrible, cynical indifference to the plainest facts of modern history." To most readers the poem breathes the clearest lesson in the duties and responsibilities of the white man, and is concerned with that lesson alone. Can a poet do anything more useful ? Can he fulfil the function of a poet more truly or more usefully than by recalling a nation's mind to the clear duty that lies before it ? There are many ways of teaching a people. One may point to the lessons of the past, or one may enforce the duties of the present. But we do not blame him who teaches the duties of the present because he does not in the same place teach the lessons of the past ; nor the converse. And so we leave our "Advocatus Diaboli."

In the "Dial" also—which is an excellent paper—a correspondent advances the opinion that "manly men are growing mor and more shy of writing poetry, or at least of letting people know they do it, because they feel that a man making verses is more or less a ridiculous object." He says further, that the "trend of opinion points to the eventual vanishing of the man poet." And he adds this view will probably find small grace in the eye of the Editor. Very small grace I think. Meantime, I really believe that there are a great many men—"practical men" they call themselves—who have no kind of feeling for poetry, and no kind of respect for poets. The great Duke of Wellington was one ; he is reported to have said that when he was Chancellor of Oxford he was "greatly exposed to poets." A love of poetry is in itself a sense to be cultivated, like any other sense or faculty, until it blossoms in the fine flower which closes its petals to all but the best and the noblest verse. The writer whom I quote gives his address at Kansas City. He does not entertain these opinions because he lives at Kansas City. Not at all. There are plenty like unto him who might give an address at a London club or a City office. One cannot call such men Philistines or Barbarians. What would Matthew Arnold have called them ? They are simply persons who are deficient in the sense of beauty ; in the analogies of nature and of mind ; in the music of words ; in the indication of thought and emotion which prose cannot even suggest. What epithet descriptive of such absence and such loss can we find ?

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

PROFESSIONAL cycle racing in London has been exceptionally quiet of late, as during the past five or six weeks the racing and record-breaking stars have been appearing at week-end meets, held in the North of England, and in Scotland. Last Saturday, the most notable riders in the professional ranks, viz ; Green and Jenkins (the English champions), H. B. Howard, T. J. Gascoyne, J. Platt-Betts, A. A. Chase, and R. Palmer competed at the Glasgow Merchants C. C. meeting, held on the Celtic Park track, Glasgow. A ten mile match, motor paced, between Platt-Betts and Chase was the chief feature of the day's proceedings. Platt-Betts had much the better of his old rival, winning by over a lap in the new Scottish record time of 18 mins. 2 1-5th secs., getting inside record at 2 miles. The figures, however, from two to five miles did not last long unbeaten, as Palmer, later in the afternoon, in a successful attempt on the five miles record, reduced the times still further, finishing the full distance in 8 mins. 39 secs., as against Betts' 9 mins. Besides beating Scotch record Palmer also captured British record for the fourth and fifth miles, the times for these distances being 6 mins. 56 2-5th secs. and 8mins. 39secs. In the 5 miles professional scratch, Howard again furnished one of this surprise wins, by making a sudden burst, just after three miles had been covered, and gaining an advantage of over 100 yards, he gradually increased his lead, and finally won by half a lap ; Gascoyne beating Green in the sprint home for second place.—At Powderhall, the same afternoon, J. Caldow won the ten miles amateur championship of Scotland.

Five-and-twenty motor-cars appeared outside Whitehall Court London, S.W., at eleven o'clock, last Saturday morning, to carry the prominent members of the Automobile Club to the Old Deer Park, Richmond, where the said club's great show of motors opened that day. There was a good variety of the newest ideas in motors. Daimler improvements, Penhard improvements, Peugeot, Benz, Iveagh, and half a score of others, specially groomed and polished for the occasion, and looking almost as sprightly and smart as their fair occupants. They were of all shapes and sizes, from the little tricycle with its asthmatic jerky cough, to the big waggonette, that held six inside. The start was made at eleven sharp, Mr. Roger Wallace, Q.C., leading the way in a smart turn-out. After him came the Hon. Elvelyn Ellis and his wife, General Ellis, the Earl of Rosse, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Loch, Lord Shrewsbury, and the Countess of Limerick. In a huge 11 h.p. Daimler rode the Hon. John Scott Montagu, M.P., Lady Scott Montagu, Lord Montagu of Burleigh, Mr. Ernest Beckett, M. P. and Mr. Lionel Phillips, whilst in another "family vehicle" were Miss Lyly Hanbury and Miss Teresa del Riego. The route was via Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, St. James's Street, Piccadilly, Hyde Park, Brompton Road, Fulham Road, Putney Bridge, Kew Road, thence to Richmond, and the vehicles behaved very well on the journey.

At the Show. After the arrival of the London visitors the opening ceremony of the first Exhibition of the Automobile Club was performed by Their Serene Highnesses Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The show was visited by a large number of people interested in the progress of the motor, the band of the Royal Engineers giving selections of music during the afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Arthur Havelock, the Governor of Madras, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, from Ootacamund, by the Raichur mail, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. H. A. Sim, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Captain W. MacL. Campbell and Captain the Hon. G. Mills, Aides-de-Camp. The arrival was private. Sir Arthur Havelock was met at the station by Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S., Under-Secretary to Government, and Captain A. E. Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District. His Excellency drove to Watson's Esplanade Hotel, where he is putting up during his temporary stay in Bombay. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting battery at sunrise to announce the arrival. Sir Arthur Havelock has come down to Bombay to meet Lady Havelock, C. I., who is expected here by the mail steamer this morning. His Excellency, with Lady Havelock and the Staff, will leave Bombay for Poona this afternoon by the 2 o'clock train. The departure will be private. At Poona, Sir Arthur Havelock will be the guest of Lord Sandhurst.

THE CUSTOMS BRIBERY CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehanghir, Assistant Collector of Customs and Opium, charged Balkrishna Gunesh Jambleker, chief cashier in the account office of the Bombay Customs House, with receiving a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of Rs. 3 from one Maneckchund Rupchund, an opium merchant, of Bombay. Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the prosecution. The accused was not represented by counsel.

With regard to the two applications made by counsel for the defence on the previous day, his Worship remarked that he would be glad if accused could furnish any further information from the witness Maneckchund, and in order to obtain it, if possible, the Court was quite willing to grant a reasonable postponement. The Magistrate added that from what Mr. Balkrishna, accused's solicitor, had said on the previous occasion, he (the Magistrate) understood that the cross-examination of witness Maneckchund had been concluded. With reference to the other application to allow Mr. Rustom's cross-examination to stand over, his Worship remarked that neither accused nor his counsel had furnished any good reasons as to why they wanted a lengthy postponement. Mr. Rustom was required to leave Bombay on official business, and the Court could not delay his cross-examination longer. The Magistrate then asked the accused to proceed with the cross-examination of Mr. Rustom.

Mr. York Smith said that before the cross-examination of the witness was begun, he would like to put him a few questions which had arisen out of the statement made by the accused.

Mr. Rustom, examined by Mr. Smith, said that he heard the Collector remark : It was a clear case.

Mr. Smith : Did Mr. Oliver say anything in reply in your and accused's presence and hearing ?

Mr. Rustom : Mr. Oliver said : "I am afraid it is, or it looks like it."

Mr. Smith : Did Mr. Oliver use these words to Mr. Morison, "It cannot be, he is an honest man ?"

Mr. Rustom : No, he never uttered these words.

Witness said that he had no enmity with the accused. During the last thirteen years that he had been in the service, he had never had anything to do with the accused in connection with his (witness) salary.

The accused, on being asked by the Court to go on with the cross-examination of the witness, said that in the absence of his counsel, he was helpless.

Mr. Smith said that he did not wish to hamper the defence, but he wished it to be clearly understood that he had tendered Mr. Rustom for cross-examination.

After some further discussion, the Magistrate told the accused that he would peremptorily fix the case for to-day, and that accused must in the meantime arrange to procure counsel and to go on with the cross-examination of the witness, who would otherwise be discharged.

THE NEW FLAGSHIP.

WRITING of the Highflier and Hermes, one of which is to be the new East Indian flagship, the "Army and Navy Gazette" says :—

As she is the first vessel of a new type the trials of the Hermes have been watched with special interest. She was put to three successive tests involving fifty-four hours' continuous steaming, and since she has made another thirty hours' trial and also an eight hours' full-power trial, all of which have proved satisfactory. The Hermes with her sisters, the Highflyer and the Hyacinth, belong to the estimates of 1896-97. They are second-class cruisers of 5,600 tons displacement, and it was intended that with 10,000 indicated horse-power at natural draught they should be driven 20·5 knots. The engines in each case are two sets of four-cyclinder triple-compound, and the boilers, eighteen in number, are of the Belleville type. The heating surface amounts to 24,000 square feet and the greate area to 750 square feet. In the first run of thirty hours a total indicated horse-power of 2,099 was developed, when the coal consumption per indicated horse-power was 2·32lb. and the speed 13·4 knots. Then followed two periods of twelve hours with an indicated horse-power of a little over 1,000 and a speed of 10·5 knots. The coal consumption in these two trials varied from 2·31lb. to 2·61 lb. On her second thirty hours' trial the indicated horse-power was 7,712, and with a coal consumption of 1·57lb. per indicated horse-power per hour a speed was obtained of 18·8 knots. Finally she made her eight hours' full-power trial when with a total 10,224 indicated horse power the speed was 20·5 knots, both the estimated horse-power and speed being therefore exceeded

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	3	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	5	1	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi ...	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	1	1	18
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	0	0	1
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	2
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	6	12
Total...	9	9	70
Total plague deaths to date ...	46,881	40,809	
Same date last year ...	12	7	59

DISTRIBUTION OF PLAGUE HONOURS.

Yesterday morning, at about 8 o'clock, a meeting was held at the Grant Road Plague Hospital for the purpose of distributing the certificates of honour that were notified in the "Government Gazette," to the Plague Volunteers of the Peerkhan Lane, Tardeo, Foras Road, Kamatipura, &c. After a short congratulatory speech (followed by that of the Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram), Mr. De Bouley, Deputy Plague Commissioner, distributed the certificates which were received with thanks. After the ceremony was over, Mr. S. Ibrahim Hafiz, Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Hafiz-ul-Islam and Plague Volunteer of Kamatipura District, who had also rendered good services in his district, proposed a vote of thanks to the Deputy Commissioner and the Chairman, and offered flower garlands to Mr. J. H. De Bouley, Lieut. French, Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, and others. Thanks are due to him for managing everything for the occasion. Among those present were Lieut. French, Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, Khan Saheb Abdul Kadir, Khan Bahadur Kavasjee E. Patel, Khan Saheb A. S. Moos, and others

MILITARY NEWS.

14th Gurkhas.—Lieutenant McQueen, 20th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer.

Major W. G. Hamilton, D. A. A. G., is posted to the Presidency District. Major H. Denne, whose five years' tenure of the appointment expires on the 12th July, will continue in office until September when his successor will be available to relieve him.

Captain McNamara, 13th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Transport Officer, Malakand Force.

SOME GOOD STORIES.

TOLD BY MR. AUGUSTUS HARE

HOW TO PROLONG LIFE.

MR. HARE literally exudes anecdotes, and anecdotes which he tells remarkably well, too—one good reason amongst many others why he is so popular.

I ventured, says Mr. Raymond Blathwayt who saw him recently at Holmhurst, to comment upon his very youthful appearance. "Your name has been familiar to me ever since I can remember almost, and I had expected to see a much older man." "Yes," he replied, "people often remark on my youth. Truth is I enjoy life ; nothing so pleasant as life. Mrs. Duncan Stewart, my old friend, used to say, 'Is life worth living ? Yes to the very dregs,' and to me the pleasure of life seems always to predominate. Time passes very quickly. I can remember the Duchess Stephanie of Baden writing to my aunt, 'In youth the years are long, the moments short ; but in age the moments are long, the years are short.' To enjoy life is certainly one way of prolonging it ; and another way is to get as much fresh air as you can, so let us go and sit out on the lawn. You can smoke there, too, if you like, though why on earth anyone should ever wish to indulge in such a horrible habit passes my understanding.

"You want some reminiscences of interesting people ? Well, but who are the really interesting people in this world ? I don't pin my faith to eccentric old poets growling in their dens and making everyone afraid of them. The most celebrated people are frequently the most uninteresting. I certainly have found it so. It is often the people of whom the world knows least who yet most influence it. Take Lady Marian Alford, Lady Canning, Louisa, Lady Waterford, and think of what those women have done indirectly for society, and through society for the middle classes. Sir John Lubbock is the most interesting, the most charming man I have ever known. Then there was that well-known British Museum official, Sir Charles Newton ; what delightful company he was, and what a raconteur ! The conversation at a dinner-table where I met him turned on spiritualism. Said he : 'I heard the other day of a seance at which a woman appeared to her husband. "Is that you, 'Arriet ?" "Yes, it's me," ungrammatically replied the poor spirit. "Are you 'appy, 'Arriet ?" "Yes, very 'appy." "'Appier than you were with me, 'Arriet ?" "Yes' much 'appier." "Where are you, 'Arriet ?" "In 'ell !"' The same night he told us of General Skenk, who, I think was once Ambassador here for a short time, and whose monkey and parrot were ever at daggers drawn. One day he rather unwisely left them in the room together. When he returned the monkey was sitting in an arm-chair, bleeding profusely and looking very sheepish and ashamed of himself, whilst the floor was covered with feathers ; the parrot had disappeared altogether, but while General Skenk was looking for further remains, suddenly from under the sofa walked a perfectly naked bird, which said, 'What a hell of a time we've had !' "I'll bring you out some of my

SKETCH BOOKS.

I have more than 5,000 of my own sketches here in the house." And most beautiful specimens of art these water-colours are, too. Mr. Hare for years has been illustrating his books on France, Italy, Spain, and England, and one can spend hours looking over these beautifully executed, broadly handled, handsomely mounted pictures. One series deals almost entirely with the great historic houses of England. "Here is Hatfield," said he, "where I often stay. They have there a very fine portrait of poor Mary, Queen of Scots. One day, whilst Sir Henry Bulwer was waiting for an audience with Louis Philippe, a stranger came up to him and asked him who it was. Sir Henry told him, and then inquired why he asked. 'Because,' was the very unexpected reply, 'it is the lowest type of criminal face which is known to us.' This was Fouche, the great French detective. Yes, that's a beautiful room,' he continued as I passed an admiring comment upon his picture of the "Golden Gallery at Hatfield." "It was down this room that a hilarious young couple were waltzing one day when they cannoned up against a former Lady Salisbury and knocked her down. Lord Lytton, who was standing by, irreverently exclaimed ;

> At Hatfield House, Conservatives
> Become quite harum-scarum,
> For Radicals could do no more
> Than overturn Old Sarum.

"I can remember once Archbishop Tait and Mrs. Tait coming to tea at Hatfield, and the conversation turning on bishops, Lord Salisbury—the present man—approvingly referred to Sydney Smith's declaration that he would rather fall a victim to a demoratic mob than be sweetly and blandly absorbed by a bishop."

The mention of bishops led to a conversation on Mr. Hare's cousin, Dean Stanley, of whom he told me some interesting stories. Here is a singularly delightful one. "Arthur, you know," said Mr. Hare, "was quite devoid of either taste or smell. He was breakfasting one morning with Jowett, who was exactly the same. For some reason—inexplicable under the circumstances—they were both inordinately fond of tea. On this particular morning they had each drunk eight cups, when suddenly, as Jowett rose from the table, he said, 'Good gracious ! I quite forgot to put the tea in !' An oyster and a big bun were the only things Stanley cared for in the way of food. 'He could feel them going down,' he said." He also told me an interesting story of the Queen. Many years ago, on one of her visits to the Deanery, I suppose, they were passing the rather unknown part of the house, when her Majesty exclaimed : "Oh, do let me go up the back-stairs, I have never been up or down back-stairs in my life." On her way she encountered a little girl, whom, of course, she had never seen before in her life. "Ah," she exclaimed, "I know who you are ; you are little Waters. Now you must come and speak to me, and then you can say you have spoken to the Queen of England." "And to this day," added Mr. Hare, "she has a kind thought, as for whom has she not, for the family of Stanley's probably told the Queen and her Majesty had butler and housekeeper, of whom Lady Augusta had remembered the conversation." A charming view of my father's old parish in the Isle of Wight reminded me of

THE NASSAU SENIORS,

who used to live there, Mrs. Nassau Senior being a sister of Tom Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown's School Days." I mentioned the name. "Ah," said my host, "Senior used to keep diaries, in which he wrote down all the conversations he heard. He was presented to the late Khedive, who had been warned of this little habit. "Oh, yes, I quite understand," said his Highness, "Mr. Senior is the trumpet, and I am to blow down it.'"

The summer afternoon wore on apace, the evening deepend into the purple twilight, Hastings and St. Leonards twinkled into golden stars of light, and we returned to the drawing-room, a room full of most interesting portraits and relics of the past. "That Raffellino da Colle was a wedding present to my mother from Walter Savage Landor, who was one of our dearest friends, and of whom I was not afraid, though most people were. He was given to the most uncontrollable outbursts of temper. I had seen him take up a whole chicken from the table and throw it bodily out of the window, simply because it wasn't cooked to his entire satisfaction. It is quite extraordinary how subject great men are to fits of passion. Bishops especially, and clerics of all kinds. You know Freeman, the historian, was noted for his lack of amiability. The Dean of Wells—Johnson—who hated him, once proposed his health. "I rise with pleasure to propose the health of our eminent neighbour, Mr. Freeman, the historian, a man who, in his own personal characteristics, has so often depicted for us the savage character of our first forefathers.' "Ah ! that is one of the French eagles which my mother picked up on the Field of Waterloo the very first anniversary of the battle. She was stooping down, when suddenly someone touched her on the shoulder, and, turning, she saw the Iron Duke himself, with whom she was acquainted. He took her all over the field, and explained everything to her. And that is a portrait of my aunt-like cousin, Lady Bloomfield, the Ambassador's widow ; she often comes down here to stay. You see, there are four widow ladies there, all sisters—Lady Bloomfield, Lady Barrington"—and two others, whose names I forget. "There are four more sisters, all widows, and there was some question of hanging all these portraits there. but I said I really couldn't have eight widows in weeds !"

I greatly admired a portrait of Dean Stanley, and I commented upon the extraordinarily far away look in the eyes, "Hugh Pearson always spoke of him as the most absent-minded man in the world. He was driving once with him into Palermo ; he complained of feeling cold, and as Stanley had his travelling-bag with him, he advised him to put something extra on. He did so, and both resumed their papers. A loud laugh from some boys suddenly roused Pearson to the realisation that Stanley was driving through the streets in his night shirt, which he had put on over his coat, in pure absence of mind. Now here," continued Mr. Hare, as he put a small, beautifully clasped book into my hand, "here is a great curiosity. It is the whole Bible, written in shorthand by my ancestor, Joseph Alstone, in 1632. I believe very few people know that shorthand has been so long in existence."

A portrait of one of the Strathmore family, with whom Mr. Hare is closely related, led naturally to a conversation upon the terrible tragedy which is interwoven into the family history ; the knowledge of which is only possessed by three people at once ; a mystery which is intimately connected with certain

ANCIENT ROOMS IN GLAMIS CASTLE,

which no one is ever allowed to enter, a secret which brings agony of soul and desolation of spirit upon those who yet know of it, which occurred in the fourteenth century ?

We wandered on in conversation from one subject to another, having been joined by an old friend of Mr. Hare's. One of us mentioned the late Lord Tennyson with whom by-the-bye, Mr. Hare did not appear to have been particularly delighted. I remember his saying one day, when he was sitting smoking by the fire, that that was his greatest time for inspiration, "but I seldom write down anything ; thousands of lines float up this chimney." Do you know how he came to write his beautiful "Crossing the Bar?" He had been very ill, and one day, when he was convalescent, he was sitting grumbling. Suddenly his nurse said to him: You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Mr. Tennysoon, you ought to be expressing your gratitude for your recovery from a very bad illness by giving us something, by giving it to the world."He went out and straightway wrote "Crossing the Bar," and brought it to the nurse as a peace-offering. Curious how some of those great men of the past used to growl. Carlyle, of course, was dreadful. Tennyson told me that Browning one day left a copy of his new poems for Carlyle. Carlyle said to him: "What did that fellow mean by leaving that cart-load of stones at my door?" How ungracious these men are!" said Mr. Hare. I attempted to defend them by saying that frequently they were really very tender-hearted when you get to know them. "Oh, yes," said Mr. Hare, "that's all very well, most people are nice enough if you

GET ROUND TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THEM,

but why should they take such pains to be unpleasant? However, after all, I think you are right; of all the many people I have known there are only three that I really heartily dislike. Tact is the great thing to carry you through life. Some one asked Archbishop Longley once what tact was. 'Well,' replied the Archbishop, 'it is difficult to say what it is, here, however, is an instance of what it is not. Only this morning a clergyman in my diocese wrote to me: "In consideration of your Grace's many infirmities and failing powers." That was not tactful!'"

The conversation turning upon the drama, Mr. Hare told me that he had only been to the theatre ten times in his life. "Not that I have any scruples on the matter—far otherwise; I am very fond of it when I am there, but somehow or another the fact remains that I scarcely ever go there. I should think it too great an extravagance. I remember talking with Irving once, who spoke kindly of some stories I had told. He said, 'I had intended once asking Wilkie Collins to write me a story. I should then have taken a room at the Egyptian Hall, I should have fitted it up in an old-fashioned way, sat down by the fire, and then I should have taken my audience into, as it were, my own room and my confidence, and told him the story as a fact,' but in your case you need not apply to Wilkie Collins."

It was time now for bed, but Mr. Hare and his friend dismissed me with a laugh. "I was told the other day," said Mr. Hare, "of a school child who, on being asked to illustrate a certain hymn, came up with a little sketch representing a woman carefully nursing a little bear, under which were written the lines:

Can a woman's tender care
Cease towards the child She-bear?"

Mr. Hare's friend capped this story with the answer of some schoolboy, who deserves knighthood, surely: A lie is an abomination unto the Lord, but a very present help in time of trouble.

JEALOUSY BETWEEN COMRADES.

THOMAS THE BOY, NOT JACK.

WHY asks "D" in the "C. and M. Gazette" do all the poets sing of Jack as being the idol of the girls, to the entire exclusion of the gentleman in the red coat who fancies himself no mean lover?

When I say "all the poets," I don't mean fellows who write books of poetry like Tennyson and Mr. Austin, I mean the writers of the modern ballad, set to music with moderately easy accompaniments, for the delectation of play-goers and drawing room audiences.

In weighing the respective advantages of the Army and Navy before making final choice of a career, I decided for the red-coat in ignorance of this special privilege of the man in blue.

If I had considered the matter at all, I should still have gone for the red coat, on the grounds that as he spends all of his time more or less on dry land, the odds are that even if the girls sing about their love for Jack, they have little opportunity for displaying it practically, and the focus of their affections might naturally be expected to be concentrated all the more directly on the soldier boy in his attractive garb of scarlet.

But according to the poet I was wrong. When they want to write songs about soldiers they always describe them as "fighting with the 7th Royal Fusiliers," or as directing comrades to "take this letter to my mother," or as "whispering good bye to their comrades so dear," or, if not engaged in these tragic and melancholy proceedings, as capturing strongholds and engaging in conflict with the savage foe.

This is all very well, I feel that the reputation for unshrinking valour coupled with a tendency to think tenderly of one's mother under the most distressing circumstances, is worth something but, I ask, what is life without love? And these noble qualities do not appear to agitate the maiden's breast to the extent of inducing her to bestow her affections on me, in the promiscuous way she lavishes them on that pampered fellow Jack.

Of course it is all a question of supply and demand the experience of later years has taught me that most things in life adjust themselves on this principle. My supply is undoubtedly excessive, and the demand is proportionately small. I am always at hand always susceptible, and the girls have come to look on me as something to fall back on, which is wounding to my feelings. In inverse proportion, however, to his presence in the flesh, is the presence of this intusive sailor boy in the spirit. I attend an amateur concert and a ready tenor in a low collar sings to the effect that "The ship will tack, and the Tar' come back to the first love of his heart.' My best girl even insults me by sending me a copy of "They all love Jack," and though I argue that it doesn't suit my voice, she insist on my warbling this dreadful composition on all occasions. This is particularly galling. I drop in at the theatre and find Hayden Coffin singing "Jack's the lad, when girls are sad, to kiss their tears away."

The supply of Jack being so limited, they even go so far as to suggest Polygamy as a means of overcoming the difficulty—"If he'd wed them all, they'd have him, for they all love Jack" this is surely carrying things a bit too far! This much, I think, may be asserted for the credit of the Army, that up to date no soldier has ever been known to give expression to so heathenish a suggestion: I have written a few verses myself, not aspiring to attain the lofty standard of the gentlemen who write Jack's songs for him, but still expressing my views fairly clearly, and fault of rhyme and metre are much softened down in singing.

If I can persuade a friend of mine who composes very sweet music for small operettas to turn his attention to my humble verses, we might run out a series of such ballads and gradually oust the ubiquitous sailor from the market. That is my ambition Here are the verses:—

"A SOLDIER'S LOVE."

I.

Oh, the soldier boy's the lad for-me,
In his scarlet coat so grand!
He does not sail the stormy sea,
His home's upon the land,
The Boy in Blue is very sweet,
If but ashore he'd stay,
But the soldier's kneeling at your feet,
While Jack is far away.
Chorus.—Then maidens all, remember this,
The soldier's at your call,
He's just as ready with a kiss,
And swears to love you all.

II.

If Jack can kiss your tears away,
When you are feeling sad;
If Jack's the boy for work and play,
You'll find I'm not so bad.
I'll be the hero of your song,
Like Jack I'll blithely sing,
While you shall round about me throng,
And fondly to me cling.
Chorus.—So Maidens all, just think it o'er,
And then for me decide;
My bark is high and dry ashores,
While his is on the tide.

III

I'm waiting here, sweet girls for you,
My heart's as soft as wax,
It's just as spacious, just as true,
And just as good as Jack's.
The odds are two to one on me,
For I'm the bird in hand,
Your Jack is tossing on the sea,
While I adorn the land.
Chorus.—Then come ye maidens, let me press,
Your forms unto my breast,
Compare the two, and you'll confess,
The Soldier-boy's the best.

STARTLING NEWS is daily coming to hand of sad accidents, murders and minor criminal offences, but it is astonishing that thousands of people die in our midst every week, and no notice is taken of the fact. Yet such a terrible calamity could be prevented if more stringent attention was paid to the laws of health. If people would only deal seriously with slight ailments they would not develop into fatal diseases. There are thousands of persons killed yearly simply through neglect. Holloway's Pills and Ointment can prevent as well as cure disease, and if they were used according to directions, there would soon be a decrease in the death rate. They can be obtained from all chemists and medicine vendors.

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds. —Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824 Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

THE LATE MR. J. A. FORBES.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta it was resolved to record the following letter from Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, dated the 15th June 1899:—"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, of 13th instant, conveying to me a copy of a resolution passed by the Corporation in reference to the death of my brother, Mr. J. A. Forbes. I thank you most sincerely for your courtesy, and I also thank the Corporation for the honour they have conferred on the name of my dear departed brother. I further thank the Corporation for recalling to the memory of the rising generation the services he had the happiness to render in the past. I will forward your letter to Mrs. J. A. Forbes by the outgoing mail, who will doubtless be pleased to learn that the remembrance of any good her late husband rendered Municipal Government in this city has outlived him."

JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, dated the 20th June, 1899:—"I have the honour, by direction of the Joint Schools Committee, to state that the quinquennial period of the contract grant made by Government to the School Fund will expire on 31st March 1900, and that it will now be for the Corporation to ascertain what contribution the Government propose to make in future. I am desired in this connection to note that the Government grant has risen from Rs. 25,000 per annum, during the first quinquennial period ending 31st Masch 1895, to Rs. 39,666, under the existing contract. A further grant of Rs. 3,000 for inspection is also made by Government on certain conditions specified to the Corporation under their letter No. 23, dated 8th January 1891. In keeping with the growing expenditure on primary education, the annual Municipal contribution to the School Fund has gradually risen from Rs. 39,500 in 1890-91 to Rs. 80,000 for the current year. The total expenditure on primary education has increased from Rs. 88,827 in 1890-91 to Rs.1,58,329 provided in the budget for the current year."

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, seconded by Dr. D. B. Master, it was resolved to request the President to address the Government with the object of ascertaining what contribution they would be pleased to make to the School Fund after the 31st March.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the report of the Health Officer for the first quarter of 1899 be recorded, and the Commissioner be requested to submit a report as to the desirability of securing registration of medical men and more extensive notification of disease and the necessary draft amendments of the Municipal Act; of opening dispensaries for the treatment of the poor in each section of the city and the initial and annual expenditure that would have to be incurred thereon; of disinfecting at Municipal expense the rooms in which cases of phthisis had occurred; and the President be requested to address Government on the urgent need of amending section 348 of the Municipal Act so as to include the sites previously built upon under the operations of that section.

The proposition fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji then moved that the report be recorded.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta remarked that despite everybody's admiration for Dr. Weir's abilities, he was constrained to admit that, when he read that officer's report for January, February and March in which that officer had tried to offer his apology for the various shortcomings by means of criticisms on the measures of the Municipality, he felt it would not very much stand the test of examination. He would very shortly run through three of the principal points on which Dr. Weir had spoken in his report. The first point to which he had referred was in regard to the registration of medical men. Dr. Weir seemed to think that he had laid hold of the difficulties of such registration for the first time and that they were not cognisant of them before. He asked them to register medical men of the city, but he (the speaker) would ask, were they to register the native "hakims" and "vaids" as well? Supposing that they did register the "hakims" what advantage would they derive from it? He thought that Dr. Weir himself would find it difficult to make either head or tail of the certificates given by these native practitioners as to the causes of death, for they had a wonderful way of diagnosing diseases. They could not do without registering the *hakims* besides qualified medical practitioners, for there were cases, on the one hand, in which patients were treated by qualified medical men, and on the other, there were cases which were treated by the *hakims*. Dr. Weir suggested the system of examining dead bodies when they were brought to their final place of rest. It was all very well to say that this was a certain way of ascertaining causes of death, but he (the speaker) would ask them could ever such an idea be entertained in an Indian city, or would the feelings of the people ever permit the handling of the dead bodies for the purpose of examination by medical men to find out the causes of death? This was a project which, they knew just as well as Dr. Weir himself, was impracticable. He would now refer to that very much vexed question of the Building Bye-laws under section 349 of the Municipal Act which applied only to buildings built on new sites, and not on old ones. A great deal had been said about this matter. It was stated that had it not been for this drawback that the city would not have been in the state in which it now was. He would ask to what extent section 348 had operated injuriously. Sometime ago a resolution was passed by the Corporation, at his instance, asking the Commissioner to submit a report showing in how many instances he had found himself unable to enforce that section since the passing of the Municipal Act of 1888. It appeared from the report submitted to them that in A Ward 26 buildings had been erected on old sites since the passing of the Act, and out of that number the section could not be enforced in respect of 13 buildings only. The figures for the other wards were respectively as follows:—In B Ward, 118 and 47; in C Ward, 209 and 103; in D Ward, 119 and 58; E Ward 146 and 95; in F Ward 49 and 49; and and G Ward 79 and 10, totaling up the whole, they would see that for a city like Bombay, the number of buildings, which had not come under the provisions of the section, was not so large as to affect appreciably the health of the city. This cry, which had been raised from time to time, was really a cry, founded simply upon vague statements. Another matter referred to in the report related to overcrowded and insanitary houses. A report had been asked from the Commissioner at his instance stating the number of prosecutions instituted by the Municipality against houseowners under section 378 since the passing of the Act. They had really no return of that, except as to what took place since 1873. The section had lain idle, neither the Health Officer nor any of the executive taking any action in the matter. He thought that in this matter the Health Officer was mainly responsible. Dr. Weir stated that it was because of the Epidemic Disease Act that a large number of buildings had been sanitarily constructed. That was true, but the same thing would have happened if the section of the Municipal Act had been put into operation. In the quite times that preceded the plague the section would have been properly and leisurely enforced, and there was no excuse whatever for not putting it into operation for so many years. In 1896 a few cases had been taken before the Magistrates, who had passed orders prohibiting the use of insanitary buildings. He thought that whenever the Municipalty went before the Magistrates with properly prepared cases they received justice at their hands. He kenw that sometimes the Municipality went to the courts without properly prepared cases, and when they failed in their prosecutions they complained that the magistrates were wrong-headed and that the Act was imperfect. Dr. Weir had in his report attempted to throw the burden upon the Act. He could not throw it upon the Corporation. People who talked lightly of the Corporation, said that the Corporation was to blame in the matter. He must remind them that the Corporation, had very carefully eschewed from asking the Legislature to give them any power in this matter, and the Act had laid the responsibility on the shoulders of the executive officers, and not on the Corporation. As to the question of house-connections the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta observed that the Corporation did not deserve any blame whatever, as the hands of the executive were perfectly free to carry on the work of house-connections as rapidly as they liked, and the Corporation had never refused any money which was asked for the purpose. As regarded the subsoil water at Kamatipura, Mr. Mehta remarked that the Corporation did not really know what to do, as the expert officers of Government told them one thing and their own officers told them another thing. Upon this point the Health Officer's remarks appeared to be quite wide of the mark. It seemed to him that Dr. Weir must have taken great deal of trouble in drawing up this report, which was in the first place, of a general character; in the second place, it was of an impracticable character; and in the third place, it was of a misleading character, when he tried to throw the responsibility on the Act or on the shoulders of the Corporation.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed moved an amendment to the effect that the Health Officer's report be recorded; that the Commissioner be requested to ask the Health Officer to inform the Corporation at an early date if any attempt was made to enforce sections 446, 449, 378 and 379 of the Municipal Act 1888, if not, why. Having commented upon the salient points in the report, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed remarked that the report, which was this time a philosophical one, was an attempt at self-defence and founded on wrong basis. Dr. Weir had tried to show that the act was defective and the Corporation had failed to do their duty, which, he (the speaker) submitted was not the case.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji seconded the amendment.

Professor O. V. Muller said that in view of what had fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, he could not help joining issues with him. Mr. Mehta had defended the Legislative Council for the existence of that section which permitted erection of houses on sites previously built upon and which in some cases defied all laws of sanitation. Many of the arguments advanced by Mr. Mehta were no doubt very good in former years. But he must remember that those times had passed and they wanted to rebuild Bombay. When the late Hon'ble Mr. Dharamsy brought forward his notice of motion to ask the Commissioner to address the Government to repeal that clause, he asked him (the speaker) to assist him in the matter and he had to take the trouble of studying the question in all its aspects. But the clause still remained a portion of the Act, and was enforced in a certain instance by the High Court. The site, in respect of which this case sprang up, was a field at Byculla. It was cut into six portions and was sold by the owner to different persons. Some years after the sale one of the purchasers proceeded to erect a building upon his portion of the land contrary to the Municipal bye-laws. The case was taken to the Court and decided against the man, but on appeal to the High Court it was ruled that the land was a portion of the site built upon, as it was a portion of the field in which there was a bungalow in the corner. If the Act could cover such cases there could be no limit to their troubles. With regard to the figures quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, it appeared that even in the Fort ward out of the 26 houses built upon on old sites, 13 were built in defiance of their bye-laws, and he could not help thinking that this gave a large percentage. In the F ward all such houses, which numbered 49, defied the bye-laws, while in the C ward 103 out of 209 houses infringed them. In all there were 375 houses out of a total of 811 built in defiance of the laws of sanitation. Taking the average number of persons inhabiting a house to be fifty, 18,750 persons were allowed to live in houses which were unfit for human habitation.

After some further discussion the amendment was put to the vote and lost. The original proposition was then agreed to

THE HEALTH OFFICER.

The Commissioner at this stage informed the meeting that the Government of India had asked for the services of Dr. Weir for three months from to-morrow and the Corporation would, therefore, have to appoint another officer in his place for that period. He therefore, asked that the subject might be taken up as an urgent matter.

The urgency having been granted, the Commissioner's letter to the Secretary in regard to this matter was read before the meeting. It stated that he had received a telegram from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor that the Government of India asked for the services of Colonel Weir to act for Colonel Hay for three months from the 15th of this month. He requested that his letter might be placed before the Corporation so that that body might make arrangements for appointing a "locum tenens."

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, seconded by Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, it was resolved to appoint Mr. Leask, Divisional Health Officer, to act as Health Officer on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem.

The Corporation then adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 14.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For dismissal.

179-98—Bicknell M and M—Mulla Tyaballi Karimbhai v Vallijie Karimbhai—Crawford B and Co.
327-99—Craigie L and O—Dharamsey Maneckchand and another vs Vullubjee Hemchand and others.

For Consent Decree.

636-91—Tyabjee D and Co—Mohorumboo and others vs Adumally Furzoolabhai and another—Edgelow G and W and J C Cama.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

215-38—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and others vs Shantaram Narayen Dabulker—Chitnis M and M.
339-34—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs C F Farran, Ag. Ad.-General—E F Nicholson, Pestonji R and K, and M M Munshi. Part heard.
232-98—Nanu and H—Bai Jamni vs The Bombay Baroda and Central India Ry Co—Crawford B and Co.
463-98—M A Vakil for pauper—Savribai vs Chundoo Dhondoo—K B Mehta.
492-98—B V N Kirtikar—Khanderao Harischandra Moorangair vs Javerbai and others.
550-98—Payne G and S—Jugmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett vs Chabildas Ramdas and others—Magaulal and Co.
458-98—Payne G and S and Edgelow G and W—Aga Mahomed Karim and others vs Aga Mahomed Esmail and others—Payne G and S and Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahu vs Karsondas Pragjee—Mathubhai and J. Part heard.

For further Argument.

37-93—Bicknell M and M—Lakhichand Ramchand vs Chotooram Motiram and others—Dikshit and D.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 14th July, 1899.

1. There will be shooting on the Rifle Range, Colaba, on Saturday afternoon, the 15th instant, from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th July, 1899.

The following extract from a letter from the Government of India, Military Department, is published for information:—The Government of India sanction the formation of a reserve Company of Volunteer Artillery. Only Europeans who have served five years as efficients in a Volunteer Artillery Corps or who have passed through the ranks of the Royal Artillery or Royal Navy to be enrolled. That no drills be compulsory but every member must attend the annual Gun Target Practice.

2. Former members of the Corps who are eligible to join the reserve Company and who wish to do so are requested to send their names to Headquarters.

3. Reserve members will become subject to the Rules and Regulations of the B V A so far as they are applicable.

4. N. C. O.'s desirous of attending afternoon drills with the Royal Artillery at Colaba as a preparation for passing proficiency examination should send their names to Headquarters.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

EXPERIMENTS SUSPENDED

SIGNOR Marconi met with a carriage accident on his way back to Wimereux, after a day passed aboard the Vienne, and he will be disabled for at least a week. In company of Mr. Kemp he was ascending the first hill from Boulogne in an open carriage, when the horse suddenly stopped, reared, backed, and turned sharp to the left. Mr. Kemp jumped out to catch the horse's head, but had scarcely got clear before the animal bolted down the hill at a mad pace, throwing the driver from the box. Seeing this, Signor Marconi jumped clear of the carriage, but fell heavily on his right knee and left hand, which are badly bruised. Fifty yards further the carriage collided with one of the houses, smashing both wheels off and clearing the horse, which quickly disappeared. Mr. Kemp soon procured another carriage and conveyed Signor Marconi to the Chalet Artois, at Wimereux, where he now lies. He is pleased with his lucky escape from more serious injury. The doctors say he is in no danger, provided he keeps to his bed. The series of mid-Channel experiments was to have continued, but Signor Marconi being unable to be present, they are suspended. The Government experts have all returned to Paris.

THE incidents of the murder of Subadar Mahomed Hanif Khan, 24th Bombay Native Infantry, in October last, almost in the heart of the Quetta Cantonments, may not be altogether forgotten by our readers, observes the *Pioneer*. There were about nine or ten men suspected to be concerned in the crime, and robbery was more their object than the taking of life, as the Subadar was on the eve of proceeding on furlough and was known to be possessed of a large sum of money. The police succeeded in tracking the robbers, and though three of the gang known to be concerned have made good their escape, the leader, Akbar Shah, formerly a sowar in the Bombay Cavalry, who was armed with a revolver presented to him by the late Colonel Gaisford for some previous good service, was shot and hacked down when offering a desperate resistance, and his fate was shared by Juma Khan, a youthul Waziri: while Khan Gul and Shah Munir, also Waziris—in fact the whole gang with the exception of Akbar Shah, who was an Afridi, were Waziris from the neighbourhood of Kohat—were taken alive, and with two sepoys of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry, viz., Babarai Shah, and Badin Shah, brothers, were lately put on their trial. The sepoys were discharged, as there was not sufficient evidence to connect them with the crime, and as the other two did not actually take part in the murder, they have escaped the capital sentence, Khan Gul has been sentenced to transportation for life, and Shah Munir to ten years' penal servitude.

"DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR" is caused by want of the natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 11th July, 1899, were published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Rain wanted. River at Kotri on 10th, 17 feet against 17¼ feet on same date last year. Kharif sowings and rice transplanting in progress. Want of water felt in Shahbandar taluka. Fodder scarce in Johi, Manjhand, Kotri and hilly tracts of Tatta. Prices of food-grains steady.

Shikarpur.—River 12 feet 1 inch against 10 feet 11 inches last year. Kharif operations continue. Fodder sufficient. Cattle in good condition.

Hyderabad.—Kharif ploughing and sowing continue throughout district, Cattle healthy. Water-supply deficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif sowings advanced. Deficiency of water in Shahdadpur continues. Fodder sufficient. Price of jowari risen by 2 chataks per rupee; prices otherwise steady.

Thar and Parkar.—No rain during week. Prospects in Desert tract gloomy. Prices of staple foodgrains rising.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 8th July 1899).—Rain for week maximum at Ahmedabad 8 cents, minimum at Parantij 3 cents; for season maximum at Sanand 6 inches 78 cents, minimum at Parantij 3 inches 14 cents; total fall in Ahmedabad City 3 inches 22 cents. Rain badly wanted. Standing crops reported to be withering. Sowing of bajri and maize in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 18, of bajri 15, of wheat 12½ and of rice 2nd sort 11¼ seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week maximum 1 inch 19 cents at Jhalod, minimum 54 cents at Halol; total for season maximum 8 inches 74 cents at Dohad, minimum 3 inches 97 cents at Halol. Sowings progressing. Maize crop in Godhra and Dohad being damaged by caterpillars. Fodder supply ample. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of bajri in Halol risen from 18 to 17 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—Rain for week at Kaira 15 cents, in the district maximum at Thasra 56 cents, minimum at Borsad 6 cents, average 22½ cents; for season at Kaira 4 inches 6 cents, in the district maximum at Nadiad 6 inches 23 cents, minimum at Borsad 2 inches 85 cents, average 4 inches 57 5-8 cents. Rain badly wanted in all parts of the district. Sowing of kodra, rice and bajri in progress. Standing crops in good condition except in some parts where they are being eaten away by insects. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average price of bajri 17, of wheat 12½ and of rice 10¼ seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain for week at Broach 13 cents, in the district maximum at Amod 1 inch 2 cents, none at Jambusar and Hansot; for season at Broach 8 inches 35 cents, in the district maximum at Anklesvar 10 inches 95 cents, minimum at Amod 3 inches 63 cents. More rain wanted throughout the district. Sowing of kapas, rice and kodra continues. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Surat.—Rain for week at Surat 34 cents, in the district maximum at Pardi 47 cents, minimum at Olpad 3 cents; for season at Surat 16 inches 78 cents, in the district maximum at Bulsar 30 inches 28 cents, minimum at Olpad 9 inches 2 cents. Sowing of cotton and jowari in progress in Bardoli, Jalalpor, Olpad and Chorasi talukas. Transplantation of rice seedlings retarded for want of rain in Olpad, Bardoli, Chikhli and Pardi talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Condition of agricultural stock good. Price of rice stationary; that of jowari fallen from 20 seers 1 chatak to 20 seers 6 chataks and that of bajri risen from 16 seers 3 chataks to 14 seers 13 chataks.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 5th: total for week 2·81 inch: total to date 25·79, being 2·82 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 5th: temperature normal from 6th to 11th. Vapour in air normal throughout the week. Wind normal from 5th to 8th and on 10th and 11th: abnormal wind from north-north-west on 9th.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 4 inches 33 cents, in the district maximum at Bhiwndi 6 inches 28 cents, minimum at Umbargaon 10 cents: for season at Thana 24 inches 96 cents, in the district maximum at Shahapur 31 inches 49 cents, minimum at Mahim 13 inches 66 cents. Sowing of rice completed, Transplantaton of crops commenced almost in all talukas, but interrupted in someplaces for want of sufficient rain. Young crops in fair condition. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Kolaba.—Rainfall during the week insufficient in parts of the district, maximum 2 inches 97 cents at Mahad, minimum 74 cents at Uran; fall at Alibag 1 inch 19 cents; total 24 inches 29 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 25 inches 6 cents at Mangaon, minimum 18 inches 96 cents at Roha. Transplantation in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice 11 seers 30 tolas per rupee at Alibag; slight rise in price of rice at Roha.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week insufficient throughout the district, maximum 2 inches 37 cents at Rajapur, minimum 28 cents at Guhagar. Sowing operations almost completed. Transplantation in progress in some talukas. Fodder sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Khandesh.—Rain during week throughout district, at Dulia 50 cents, in talukas maximum at Yaval 1 inch 61 cents, minimum at Pimpalner 30 cents; for season at Dhulia 4 inches 93 cents, average in the district 4 inches 66 cents. More rain wanted throughout district. Sowing of cotton and kharif crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and rice slightly risen.

Nasik.—Rain for week at Nasik 27 cents; for season 7 inches 49 cents. Rain urgently required in all talukas except Igatpuri, where it is sufficient. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in all talukas except Niphad, Yeola, Nandgaon and Malegaon, where it is stopped for want of rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains steady.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week at Nagar 13 cents, in the district maximum 31 cents at Nevasa, minimum 4 cents at Shrigonda. More rain urgently wanted for sowing of bajri. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average price of principal food-grain 23 seers 26 tolas per rupee.

Poona.—Rain for week at Poona 1 inch 14 cents. at Junnar 79 cents, at Indapur 23 cents, at Khed 38 cents, at Sirur 3 cents, at Purandhar 81 cents, at Bhimthadi 13 cents, at Maval 1 inch 75 cents, at Ambegaon 1 inch 23 cents, at Mulshi 2 inches 70 cents and at Dhond 32 cents; for season maximum at Mulshi 14 inches 30 cents, minimum at Dhond 3 inches 88 cents. Rainfall insufficient in the whole district. Sowing of kharif crops continues in Junnar, Khed, Bhimthadi and Maval talukas and in Ambegaon petha. Sowing operations retarded for want of rain in Dhond petha and Purandhar talukas. Crops already sown in good condition in Maval taluka and Mulshi petha, but those sown in Sirur and Indapur talukas have begun to wither owing to want of rain. Fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Jowari dearer by 1 to 10 lbs. in the rupee in Maval and Bhimthadi talukas; slight fall in the price of bajri in Maval taluka; prices stationary elsewhere. Average price of jowari 42 lbs., of bajri 34 lbs. and of wheat 27 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur. (For week ending 8th July, 1899).—Rain for week at Madha 2, at Karmala 7, and at Pandharpur 19 cents, none in other talukas; for season maximum at Barsi 3 inches 49 cents, minimum at Sangola 98 cents. Rain urgently needed throughout district. Sowing of kharif crops retarted for want of rain. Kharif crops already sown in some places in Sholapur and Sangola talukas withering for want of rain. Fodder sufficient, though rising in price. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari in all talukas except Barsi and Sangola, where prices are stationary. Price of Sholapur jowari 24 seers 9 chataks.

Satara.—Rain during week throughout district excepting Man and Khatav talukas, maximum 1 inch 17 cents at Javli, minimum 8 cents at Karad. More rain wanted in all talukas excepting Patan, Javli and Satara. Sowing operations in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Bijapur.—Very slight rain during week in four talukas, varying from 37 cents at Hungund to 1 cent at Bijapur; no rain in Sindgi, Bagevadi, Bagalkot and Badami. Heavy rain urgently needed. Sowing of kharif crops retarded for want of rain. Young crops withering in Indi, Muddebihal and Badami talukas. Green grass not procurable; dry fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Average price of jowari 21 seers 4 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum—Rain during week throughout district except Athni and Murgod, varying from 3 cents at Chikodi to 2 inches 96 cents at Chandgad; more rain urgently needed in eastern talukas, where sowing operations have been retarded for want of it. Water and fodder supplies sufficient. Condition of agricultural stock good. Prices of staple food-grains steady.

Dharwar.—Rain during week throughout district except Navalgund and Mundargi, varying from 1 inch 30 cents in Hangal to 4 cents in Ron. Preparation of land for kharif crops continues in Navalgund taluka. Sowing of kharif crops in black-soil talukas retarded for want of rain and commenced in other talukas. Sowing of rice completed except in Bankapur, where it continues. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of jowari stationary.

Kanara.—Rain during week at Karwar 5 inches 21 cents, in the district maximum at Bhatkal 5 inches 83 cents, minimum at Haliyal 1 inch 85 cents. Rain throughout district, but insufficient in some places, where transplantation has consequently been retarded. Weeding continues. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Rajkot.—No rain during week. Cultivation of soil progressing. Sowing operations commenced. Average price of wheat 15 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 14 seers 60 tolas, of jowari 19 seers 25 tolas, and of gram 15 seers 25 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—No rain during week; rain urgently required. Weather cloudy. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in some places. Price of bajri 15 and of jowari 17 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain during week 17 cents; total for season 4 inches 24 cents. Sowing operations continue, but want of more rain felt in Baroda, Kadi and Amreli divisions. Scarcity of fodder in parts of Kadi division and Okhamandal district. Price of bajri 28, of wheat 25, of rice superior 15 and of rice inferior 25 lbs. per British rupee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 13.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J E Fairclough has been appointed Police Officer in charge of His Highness the ex-King Thebaw of Burma at Ratnagiri vice Mr R P Clogstoun, whose services are hereby replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Captain J W B Merewether, with effect from the 23rd Oct 1898, to the substantive post to which he was appointed with retrospective effect, by Govt Resolution dated the 17th June, 1899.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of second class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Damodhar Waman Bhat, Subordinate Judge, Mahad, to be Subordinate Judge, Karmala and Madha, vice Rao Saheb Damodhar Kacheshwar Dhodapkar proceeding on leave.

Rao Saheb Chimnaji Raghunath Karkare, Joint Subordinate Judge, Mahad, to be Subordinate Judge, Mahad.

Rao Saheb Shridhar Narayan Sathaye, Subordinate Judge, Karjat, to be Joint Subordinate Judge, Mahad.

Mr Dattatraya Anant Idgunji, B A, L L B, to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Karjat, pending further orders.

Mr G J Noble, Supt of Police, Bombay Baroda and Central India and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 3rd Aug 1899 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J R Tregear, Asst Sup of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to act as superintendent of Police, Bombay Baroda and Central India and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, during the absence on leave of Mr Noble or pending further orders.

Mr F X D'Souza, I C S, Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad, is appointed to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Ahmedabad Sessions Division, and is directed to try such cases as may be made over to him by the Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, for trial.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Saheb Wali Muhammad Hasan Ali Akhund, B A, to act as Depy Collr, sixth grade, Sind, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Hashmatrai Anuprai on leave or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P R Cadell, I C S, on return to duty, to act as Collr and Dist Registrar Broach, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Broach District pending further orders.

Mr P E Percival I C S, Asst Collr, Satara, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr L S Osmaston, Depy Convr of Forests, third grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Central Circle, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-seven days from or after the 29th instant.

Mr J Walsh, Supt, Preventive Dept, Bombay, has been granted furlough for six months.

Mr T A LeMesurier, Supt Govt Photozincographic Dept, Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Dow to act as Supt, Govt Photozincographic Dept, during the absence on leave of Mr T A LeMesurier or pending further orders.

Mr J P Orr, I C S, has been allowed by H My's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr R Oliver has been appointed to act as Supt, Preventive Service, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr J Walsh or pending further orders.

Mr W A Blunt has been appointed to act as Depy Supt, Prevenive Service, Bombay, vice Mr R Oliver, pending further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W Wingate, M A, Senior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been allowed by H M's Secry of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Under the provisions of Sec 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872, license to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians is hereby granted to Mr William Mulrigan, Lady Missionary, Irish Presbyterian Mission.

With the sanction of Govt the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Bombay has appointed the Rev P R Harrison to attend him as Domestic Chaplain, in addition to his own duties as Chaplain of Ghorepuri, during the period of his Lordship's residence at Poona in the rains.

The Rev J D Ozanne, M A, Chaplain of Byculla, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 29th Aug 1899 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R D Prior, MA Cantab, on return from leave, to act as Director of Public Instruction during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr E Giles, MA Oxon, on privilege leave or pending further orders.

Mr Byramji Framji Patel, BA, First Master, Elphinstone High School, acted as Principal of the School from 29th March to 24th April 1899, both days inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Major R J Baker, MD, IMS, to act as Physician, St George's Hospital, Bombay during the absence on leave of Lieut-Col H W B Boyd, F R C S (I), I M S, or pending further orders, continuing to act as Presidency Surgn, second Dist, in addition, and Major J P Barry, M B, I M S, to act as Surgeon, Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major M A T Colie, M B Aberd C M, I M S, on relief, to act as Surgeon, Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel G W R Hay, M D, I M S, to act as Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay during the absence on leave of Surgeon-General G Bainbridge, M D, I M S, or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—Plague.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Major C B Maitland, I M S, to be a member of the Poona Cantonment and Suburban Plague Committee vice Lieut E F G Tucker, I M S.

Temporary Asst Surg M M Sarine has been placed on Plague duty under the order of the Collr of Belgaum with effect from the 24th June 1899, afternoon.

Privilege leave for three months from the 15th inst or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it is granted to Captain G W Jenney, I M S.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A E Hight, Assoc M Inst C E, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, is granted special leave for six months from 7th Aug 1899 under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Lieut W F Lyon, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is appoined to officiate as Ex Engr, Poona Dist during the absence of Mr Hight on leave or until further orders.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been please to admit Mr Lakshman Vithal Samant as a Vakil of the High Court.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Durgo Ramchandra Patwardhan is appointed to be Subordinate Government Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bagalkot in the Sholapur—Bijapur District vice Mr Shiddo Timaji, deceased.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Southern Division.

Mr Ramchandra Raghunath Kulkarni, BA, Head Karkun of the Rajapur Taluka in the Ratnagiri Dist, is appointed to act as Dist Inspr of Land Records and Agriculture, Ratnagiri, during the deputation of the permanent incumbent, Mr Ramkrishna Anandrav Nadkarni, to act as Head Clerk to the Collector of Ratnagiri.

In consequence of the retirement of Rao Saheb Subrao Mangesh Bhatkal, Third Grade Mamlatdar, the following promotions and appointments are made:—

Rao Saheb Narayan Ganesh Sahasrabudhe, substantive pro tem Third Grade Mamlatdar, to be permanent Third Grade.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Subrao Baindurkar, Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, to be substantive pro tem third grade.

Mr Narsinh Ramchandra Shevde, Divan of Savanur, is appointed to be fourth grade Mamlatdar. He will be seconded on the list of Mamlatdars so long as he continues in foreign service.

Mr Sadashiv Anant Chhatre, substantive pro tem, fourth grade Mamlatdar, is appointed to be fourth grade Mamlatdar on probation.

Mr Daso Balvant Bettigeri, Dist Inspr of Land Records and Agriculture, Bijapur, is appointed to be substantive pro tem. Fourth grade Mamlatdar, and posted to Hangal in the Dharwar Dist.

In consequence of the retirement, with effect from the 3rd June 1899 of Rao Saheb Wasudeo Narayan Ajgaonkar, fourth grade Mamlatdar, the following appointments are made:—Rao Saheb Venkatesh Govind Bagalkot, now substantive pro tem Mamlatdar of Vengurla, to be fourth grade Mamlatdar on probation; Rao Saheb Sadashiv Anant Chhatre, acting Mamlatdar of Hangal, doing duty at Chikodi, to be substantive pro tem fourth grade.

Mr Ramchandra Annaji Torvi, Dist Inspr of Land Records and Agriculture, Kolaba, is transferred to Bijapur.

Mr Balkrishna Bhagwant Chitre, Police Head Clerk in the office of the Commissioner, S D, is appointed to be substantive pro tem third grade District Inspector of Land Records and Agriculture, Kolaba, during the deputation of Mr Daso Balvant Bettigeri as substantive pro tem Fourth Grade Mamlatdar.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered on public grounds:—

Rao Saheb Subrao Venkatesh Yatgiri from Gokak in the Belgaum Dist to Siddapur in the Kanara Dist.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Vishnu Bakre from Hungund in the Bijapur District to Gokak in the Belgaum Dist.

Rao Saheb Hanmant Ramchandra Datar from Siddapur in the Kanara Dist to Bagevadi in the Bijapur Dist.

Rao Saheb Sadashiv Anant Chhatre is posted to Hungund in the Bijapur Dist, continuing to do duty at Chikodi until relieved by Rao Saheb Narayan Ganesh Nadgir.

Rao Saheb Daso Balwant Bettigeri, sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, to do duty at Hungund until relieved by Rao Saheb Sadashiv Anant Chhatre, and on relief, at Hangal in the Dharwar Dist.

Mr Raghvendra Bhojo Bettigeri, B A, Mahalkari of Mandargi, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Hangal until relieved by Rao Saheb Daso Balwant Bettigeri, relieving Mr Bandur, who should revert to his permanent place.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on he wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,035 tons, Captain J M Tyrell, sailed yesterday, for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s s Imaum, 2,703 tons, Captain S C Penberthy, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Portsaid, July 2nd, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. During the voyage she experienced strong S W to W S W winds with high sea.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bezwada, 3,250 tons, Captain F Howlden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 21st June, via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr and Mrs Harvey and child, and 1 deck passenger. She met with the ordinary monsoon weather during the voyage.

THE s s Ceres, 2,316 tons, Captain G E Bignell, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Newport June 10, brought a general cargo and railway materials. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon. The Captain also reports that one of the crew was knocked down by a heavy sea, and was injured. The patient was landed and removed to hospital for treatment.

MARINE DEPARTMENT
NOTTIFICATION.

The following information received from the Collector and Political Agent, Kolaba, is published for general information:—"The red buoy on the north-east side of the 'Whale Reef' off Rajpuri Point at the entrance of the Janjira Harbour was removed for the south-west monsoon on the 6th ultimo."

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 13.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Heming	Do.		Do.
Lawrence		Kendall	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Minto		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Piffard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Ileafœe	373	Nacoda			A Munjee
Nankin	2531	Lyon			P & O Co
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Sutlej	2103	Weston			P & O Co
Murex	2329	Halliday			W & A G & Co
Fazilka	2698	Goss			M M & Co
Chindwara	2011	Grier			M M & Co
Trentham Hall	2662	Black			K N & Co
Imaum	2105	Penberthy			K N & Co
Ceres	2316	Bignell			K N & Co
Bezwada	3250	Howlden			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Menzies	1693	Becket	Madras	18-7	F M & Co
B	Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	22-7	F M & Co
C	Lindenfels	1862	Kenneweg	Hamburg		G & Co
D	Peninsular	3048	Wheeber	London	15-7	P & O Co
G	King Arthur	1017	Barron	Aden	15-7	B & P S N Co
H&J	H M S Magdala	745	H L Fleet R N			Rl Navy
	,, Hulk Tenasserim	1660	do		do	do.
L	Kaveri	553	Ahmed	(Repairing)		Shprd & Co
M	Shannon	2380	Wibner	Aden	22-7	P & O Co
N	Llandudno	2625	Davies	Amsterdam	14-7	Bombay Co
P	Newcastle	2214	Upson	Antwerp	17-7	J M & Co
Q	Ethelhilda	1873	Troosdale	Marseilles	20-7	Bombay Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Indravati	513	Adam	M Goa	15-7	Shprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Dunraven	2132	Jones	Hamburg	15-7	Bombay Co
2	Australia	2321	Tait	Liverpool	22-7	W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Hongkong	15-7	F Balduino
4	Bormida	1499	Delaya	Genoa	18-7	F Balduino
5	Pekin	2523	Hayward	Kobe	14-7	P & O S N Co
6	Chusan	2852	Street	China	18-7	P & O Co
8	Byculla	1095	Tyrell	Rangoon	14-7	M M & Co
10	Eden Hall	2332	Jones			K N & Co
12	Bancoora	2195	Houston			M M & Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	14-7	M M & Co
15	Ancona	1888	Irving	Aden	15-7	H C Joosub
16	Ville de Tamatave	2227	Castan	Havre		J M & Co

100 tons Crane.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Culna	1463	Hill	Calcutta	14-7	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time. or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Ceres s	Bignell	Newport, June 10.
13	Bezwada s	Howlden	Calcutta, June 21.
	Pachumba s	Skinner	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Grosvenor (barque)	Brebner	Mauritius.
	Assyria s	Rickford	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Byculla, Captain Tyrell, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Rangoon.

The steamer Pemba entered for loading yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—20 cases confectionery, A Caderbhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Crewe Hall s—75 cases slates, Abdool Hoosein Heptoolabhoy.
Eden Hall s—7 crates earthenware, Abdool Hoosein Rahimbhoy.
Australia s—250 cases bar soap, Abdoolally Shaikadum; 3 cases cutlery, A H Heptoolabhoy.
Clan Menzies s—6 cases chemicals, Mohomedbhoy Jamalwoodin.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—1 pipe wine and 25 cases liqueurs, Phipson and Co; 10 cases brandy, Bolton and Co; 39 cases bacon, 5 cases ham, 17 cases cheese, and 82 packages provision, Coutts and Co; 4 packages glassware, Allymohomed Valley and Co; 4 cases medicine, &c., Badham Pile and Co

FROM HULL.

Dido s—11 crates earthenware, Hajee Abdool Karim H Tyeb; 20 crates earthenware, Sally Mohomed Fazall.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Peninsular s—160 cases geneva, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—4 casks brandy, Phipson and Co; 53 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—35 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Moravia s—30 cases glass bangles, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Carthage s—4 cases soap, M S Kareemoodin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—100 cwt coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee and Co; 75 bales wool, J Khetsey and Co.
Australia s—45 bales wool, J Jiwandas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Murex s—280 cwt gum, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Australia s—100 cwt gum, Heerjee Vierdhun.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Tamatave s—3,000 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 800 cwt buffalo horns, Rehimtoola Kaderbhoy; 200 cwt gum, Tyabjee and Co; 42 cwt bees wax, Eugene Meiffre.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—4018 cwt rapeseed, 10160 cwt poppyseed, and 425 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 215 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 260 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,001 cwt poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwt poppyseed, and 1,560 cwt groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Newcastle s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, Ritchie Steuatt and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Llandudno s—6,027 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Bormida s—100 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin s—20 bales twist Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co; 50 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 100 bales twist, 58 bales cotton, Silas E Sassoon and Co; 82 3-4 cwt cloves, Abdoolbhoy Allarakhia and Co; 135 cwt sharkfins, Rehimtoola Dhanjee and Co; 50 bales twist, Talati and Co.
Chusan s—3 bales piece-goods, E Spinner and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—8 bales piece-goods, R S N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—100 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mankin s—81 bales wool, H Hajee Joosub.

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
All Substitutes are inferior.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

OVERTIRED?
Take a Bath to which a little
CONDY'S FLUID
Has been added.
The Invigorating Effect is Simply Magical.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

In Brittany a curious custom exists. On certain fete days young marriageable maids appear, wearing red skirts with white or yellow borders. Each band of the border denotes a certain sum of money, which the girl's father is willing to give her as a marriage portion.

To keep your children healthy in mind and body, let them rise early, go to bed early, sleep in the dark, have regular light and nourishing meals, as much milk as they like, plenty of sunshine, air, and exercise, and, above all, plenty of employment. If this treatment is properly carried out, the doctor's bills will be surprisingly small.

The way to keep small ankles is to wear well-fitted shoes. The cause of ankles enlarging is usually the wearing of slippers strapped tightly over the instep. The strap presses down the arched flesh, which, naturally seeking an escape crowds against the ankle. The ankle has no support, and the entire weight of the body rests on it.

People who wear false hair will be interested in the announcement of a strange discovery made at Antwerp. In that city a bale of human hair, weighing 172 pounds was stolen from a railroad station. It was afterwards learned that the hair had been clipped from the heads of lunatics and convicts in public asylums and prisons.

Although most Greek girls are naturally very pretty, they begin to paint and powder from a very early age—the cheeks bright red, the eyebrows and lashes deepest black, and veins delicately blue. The result is that they are withered old women at forty, and thus nowhere are uglier females to be found than beneath the blue skies of this classic land.

All men are attracted by a pretty face, but I never found the man yet who thought that stupidity was charming. On the contrary, the girl who is merely pretty may often win a man's love; but he almost invariably tires of her society, for he wants not a pretty doll, but a bright and intelligent companion, who is capable of being interested in all that interests him.

Few persons have any conception of the life of a Greek maiden. In Greece, girls are betrothed while they are mere infants, and are taught that it is a disgrace to be an old maid. Marriages for love are unknown, but a Greek father is very stern in regard to a young man having ample provision to support a wife. A girl's dowry consists of household furniture and linen rather than money.

To check premature greyness the hair should be well brushed morning and night with a brush hard enough to produce a feeling of warmth in the skin. The bristles should be far enough apart to go through the hair, and they will penetrate the better if they are of uneven lengths. Oil rather than pomade should be used, and sweet oil or castor oil, scented with bergamont, is to be recommended.

An ancient dame, who was one of the nursemaids in the Royal household, gives the following account of Princess Beatrice as a baby: "She was very wilful, and always wanting her own way, which she generally managed to get, and yet was as sweet tempered a child as ever lived." When she became quite beyond the nurse's control, the fact was laid before her Majesty, who promptly inflicted corporal punishment with her own hand.

The origin of the fan in China is said to have sprung from the the following incident:—"A Royal Princess, very beautiful, was assisting at the feast of lanterns, her face covered with a mask, as usual. The excessive heat compelled her to remove it, and in order to guard her features from the common gaze she moved it quickly to and fro in front of her face thus simultaneously hiding her charms and cooling her brow. The idea was at once adopted throughout the kingdom."

The lemon has many uses. Hands may be kept clean, soft and white, and nails firm and of good colour if daily washed in its juice. If the fleshy part of it be rubbed into the skin of the head it will often cure dandruff and prevent the hair falling. Its juice will also cure warts, and neuralgic pains have often been greatly relieved when the affected parts have been rubbed with a cut lemon. Of drinks which tend to improve the complexion, genuine lemonade, made by cutting slices of fresh lemons and letting them stand in cold water for some hours, is one of the best of all.

"Faultily faultless" were most of the dresses to be seen at Ascot this season. That is to say, they were faultless from a dressmaker's point of view, up-to-date in every particular, and costly as the heart of milliner could desire. But those long trains could not be approved by the dispassionate spectator. And most of the sleeves were too tight, as well as the upper part of the skirts. A happy medium was achieved by the few, whose dresses just rested on the ground, whose skirts were neither unnecessarily wide nor unbecomingly tight-fitting, and whose sleeves permitted the arms within them to be smirked by undue pressure. It is a foolish mistake to have the sleeves too tight. It makes the wearer feel extremely hot and, by pressing on the veins, renders the hands red. The number of lace dresses was very great, especially on two days, when the heat encouraged all that was lightest aind ariest to come forth. Creamy lace over ivory satin, with a dash of rose at the neck and roses in the tulle hat; string-coloured lace over putty-tinted satin with the brightest soft mauve in hat and neckband; white lace over white chiffon, with embroideries of silver sequins a-glitter in the sun; black lace of the finest, most diaphanous texture over snowy chiffon or silk muslin; all these were to be seen in the clinging style and for the most part with the skirts as inconveniently long all round. A model worn on Cup Day by one of the most beautiful and graceful ladies in the land, had a flounced underskirt in white taffetas with a fine black stripe, and the over dress is in white silk muslin with sprays of black lace laid over it. This forms a polonaise, above which the silk appears, so arranged in tucks that the black stripes come closely together, forming wider stripes. A black velvet bow holds the fronts together on the chest, and beneath it the taffetas flows out loose to the waist, the fulness supplied from the little tucks above. Closely-fitting lace epaulettes finish the tops of the taffetas sleeves. A band of black velvet holds the polonaise in at the wrist. The turban hat is composed of sequinned gauze, the sequins black, the gauze white, thus carrying out the idea of the dress, which may possibly be intended for half-mourning. The sunshade and feathers, however, are in shaded tones of pink. A dress was in the paddock, made of grey-blue crepe-de-chine, embroidered with trefoils in the palest tint of green. Green and blue embroidery edges the whole of the upper skirt, and the trained underdress is in green taffetas bordered with frills of the same. A wide sash of softest Liberty silk, also green is skilfully draped round the waist, forms a drapery across the bodice, and falls in a long, wide end at the back. The transparent yoke is in finely tucked muslin, a berthe of Mechlin lace hiding the line where the fulness of the bodice ends. The elbow sleeves are made of the crepe-de-chine, with the inevitable tuckings that now trim everything. A frill of Mechlin lace finishes them at the elbows. The hat is in crinoline, wired to the necessary stiffness, and trimmed with roses and rose-pink lisse.

Everyone noticed the great number of black or black and white dresses, evidently mourning, because without the relief of colour. One of these was in accordeon-pleated chiffon, with an overdress of jet-embroidered net lined with white chiffon, the design of the embroidery being thus thrown well into relief. The bodice had a bolero of the jetted net over pleated black chiffon, the yoke and sleeves being made of fine black Chantilly lined with white. Some of the smartest ladies wore Directoire hats, the brims of which described all varieties of curve and sudden angle. Generally arched above the left ear, these hats were almost all supplemented with flowers resting on the hair, and with narrow black velvet or wide chiffon strings.

One, for instance, in the new shade of string-coloured straw had shaded cherries resting very becomingly on the carefully arranged studiously crimped dark hair, and beneath the left ear wide strings of pale pink lisse were tied in an enormous bow. The top of the hat was all pink lisse and black feathers. A pair of wings, quivering as if about to be poised in act to fly, is again a favourite trimming this year, and more than one hat was so adorned at Ascot. The effect, however prettily tinted the wings in themselves may be, is rather spoiled by their unmistakable inadequacy to bear aloft the figure of the wearer. These dyed wings do not involve any cruelty, being those of fowl or pigeon. Not so the Paradise plumes that wave above so many bonny, thoughtless heads. It is feared that the demand for these will soon cause the exquisite bird of Paradise to become extinct. It seems useless to expostulate on the subject. With many of the Directoire hats the downward curve at the back was furnished with a touch of brightest turquoise, this bringing out the burnished tones of brown hair with hints of gold or red in it. In the same way, several of the dresses were finished at the neck with the merest hint of light blue velvet.

The feather boa divided Ascot honours, with the very wide lace or chiffon tie, and the cooler boa made of chiffon sewn with petals of flowers. The sunshade and boa often matched in colour and in character. A white chiffon sunshade bordered with rosebuds was worn with a boa of white chiffon sewn with rose petals. A general soft fluffiness marked the parasols on the ladies' lawn and in the Royal enclosure, though many were of the uncompromisingly severe en-tout-cas order as ready for showers as for sunshine. Graduated stripes marked many of the silk sunshades. A few were of the small, dome-shaped, old-fashioned order. There were not many high collars on the dresses, but the dust-cloaks all had them. These were chiefly in silk and in fine cloth, sometimes both, strappings of cloth trimming the silk. A beautiful cloak was in white glace silk, unlined, and gathered into a yoke of fine black guipure laid flat on the silk and rising into a high tabbed collar at the back. The front of the throat was thus left perfectly free.

THE KAISER AND HIS NAVY.

MEMORIES OF WATERLOO.

The Emperor's speech at Brunsbuttel was more or less a paraphrase of his famous saying, "Germany's future lies on the sea." His Majesty again gave expression to his pet idea that Germany, having been the greatest military Power, should also strive to become a leading naval and Colonial Power. "It is my principle," he said, "to gain new points wherever I can where we can set to work, and where our children and grandchildren may in future times enlarge and exploit what we acquire for them." These words give us, perhaps, the key to the action of the Government in acquiring the Carolines.

The Emperor's words in likening the German people to "a fine thoroughbred horse, which will not let itself be overtaken, but wants to keep the first place," opens no reassuring prospect to the taxpayer If the Imperial wish is to be realised, uncounted millions will have to be spent for naval and Colonial purposes. The burdens arising from this policy, together with those caused by the necessity of remaining the strongest military Power, would finally prove too much, even for so rising a nation. Happily, the representatives of the people have also a word in the matter.

A deputation of former Hanoverian officers presented to the Emperor a replica of the Waterloo column erected at Hanover. General Schaumann addressing His Majesty, thanked him for having revived the traditions of the Old Hanoverian Army, and having selected for the presentation of the gift the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, memorable for the last deed of glory performed by the Hanoverians and Prussians conjointly.

The Emperor made a gracious reply, returning thanks for the gift, which, he said, coming from old comrades, was particularly appreciated by him. His Majesty also expressed the gratification which he felt at seeing his ideas of reviving old traditions meeting with sympathetic response. At a dinner which followed the Emperor drank to the memory of the Oansld Hanoveri and the prosperity of the present Hanoverian regiments.

AN AMERICAN ON "MADE IN GERMANY."

Germans and Americans are now sending machinery into English colonial possessions, and, in the end, the effect will be beneficial to England, while her commercial supremacy will surely remain paramount for years in spite of the repeated statement of well-known Englishmen that their countrymen are liable to be beaten in the commercial race, owing to the better education of the Germans. Having had considerable experience in both England and Germany, I find it difficult to trace this idea to its origin. Like many other popular bugbears, it probably emanates from the political platform,—hatched in the brains of those who have had no opportunity for first hand observation, and simply know that Germany is becoming a lively competitor. I believe it is not true to say that Germans are better educated than Englishmen. They are differently educated,—notably, in the acquirement and use of foreign languages. German manufacturers have the qualification of rapidly adapting themselves to the requirements of customers. At the same time, the German is more rapidly assimilating new ideas than the Englishman. As to real commercial supremacy, however, Germany is in its childhood, compared with England. A large English manufacturer, who is, by the way, a naturalised Englishman of German birth, tells me that he employs many German clerks; but nearly all are under thirty years of age. For the more responsible duties, which come with later years and greater experience, he prefers Englishmen. German education and training produce diligent, painstaking, routine workers and highly-trained specialists, but it seems not to turn out a great number of independent thinkers and practical men,—at least, as far as mechanical affairs are concerned. England has nothing to fear from Germany, if she will but awaken to the fact that her workshops need renevating. In natural resources she is the equal of Germany. In social institutions, which more or less determine the efficiency of workmen, she is the superior. She is not leading Germany, however in capitalistic enterprise and the adoption of improved machinery. It is to America that England must look for a formidable competitor. There she is outrivalled in every instance but one—foreign trade.—The workshops of Europe must, generally speaking, be re-equipped from beginning to end, if they would meet American competition.—F. L. Orcutt in the *Engineering Magazine*.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

If I were asked what feature of my business had contributed most to my success I would unhesitatingly say, "Telling the truth."—MUNYON.

AN EVANGELIST OF MYSORE SOUNDS THEIR PRAISE.

Mr. Ben. A. Arogzam, Evangelist, London Mission, Hoskole, via Whitefield, South India, writes: "It is nearly eight months since a box of your Asthma Cure was sent to me at my request. I tried it in my own case and found it to be the very best medicine I have ever tried. Kindly excuse me for not writing to you before this, and thanking you for the benefit I received. I am sounding the praises of your remedies far and wide. Being an Evangelist, I have many opportunities of seeing sick people, and find that they gladly accept your medicines when they see that one of their own country has found relief from Munyon's Remedies. I am a living advertisement for your remedies, as I have the greatest faith in them, and tell the same to all others."

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THE WOMAN'S VOTE.

"Should woman have a vote in politics?" is a question that is constantly cropping up. In some places, Wyoming for example, she has already obtained it, and it is interesting to observe how she uses it to vote for the good against the bad. Her power of discrimination is very great. Note how she appreciates Van Houten's Cocoa. Wherever she has tried it, she has immediately pronounced it to be absolutely the best! And this without hesitation. The reason is evident enough.

In the first place, Van Houten's Cocoa is pure, soluble, and extremely nourishing. This the members of the medical profession are ever ready to acknowledge.

Secondly, it is delicious in taste, and very economical to use. And lastly, the numerous testimonials from "all sorts and conditions of men," prove that it is alike valued in the palace, and prized in the cottage.

The moderate cost places it within the reach of all, for it is less than one farthing per cup; and it is so easily assimilated and digested that all may take it, be they weak or strong.

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VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

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ENRICHED WITH CREAM
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Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.

STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

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IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE **OUTSIDE WRAPPER** of every Bottle of the **ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.**

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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anœmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence****, to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged****. Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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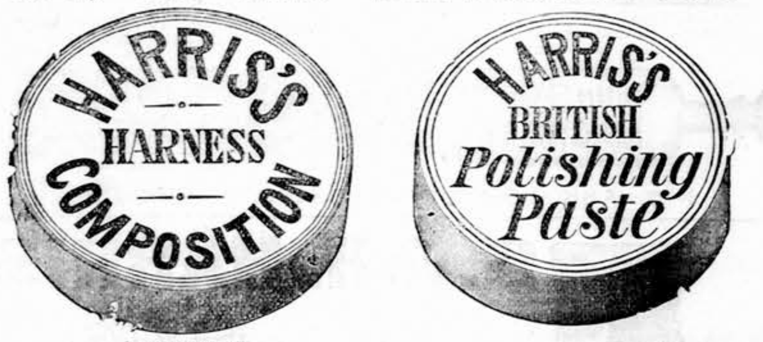
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

S. & H. HARRIS.



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J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK T J. & R. Tennent BREWED IN SCOTLAND PILSENER BEER

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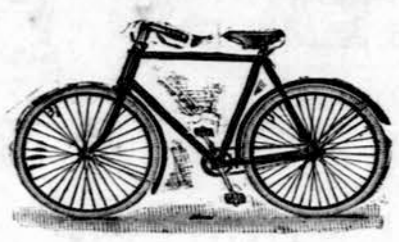

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It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

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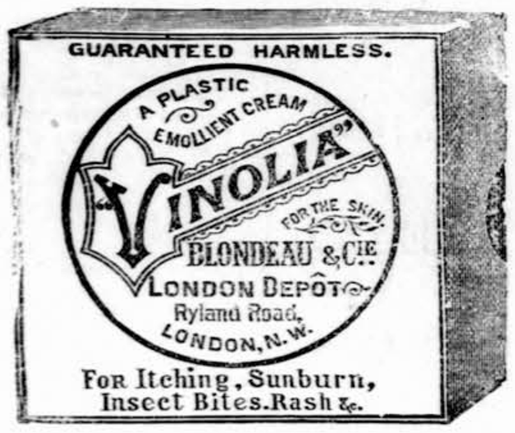
For Itching.		Face Spots.
For Itching.		Face Spots.
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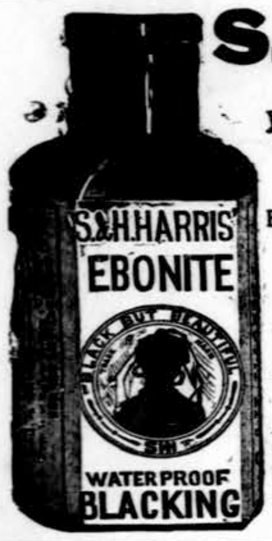

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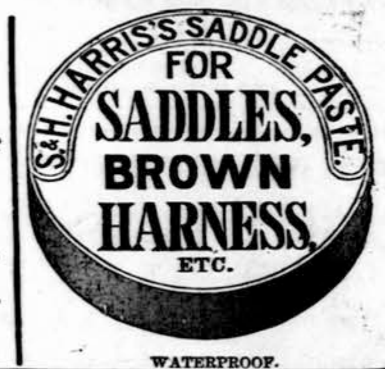

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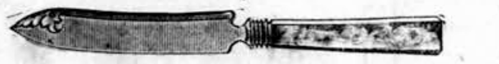

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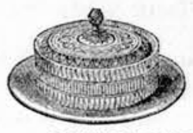

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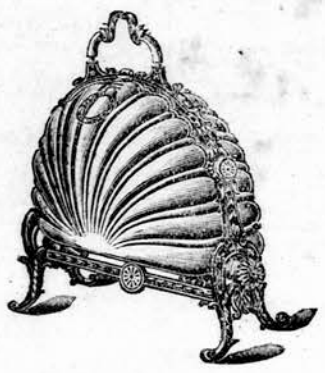

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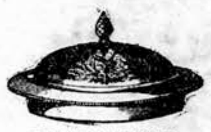

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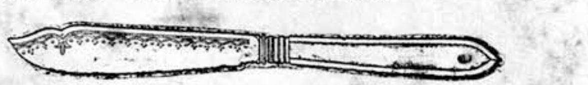

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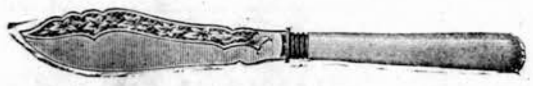

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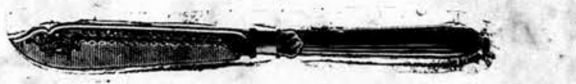

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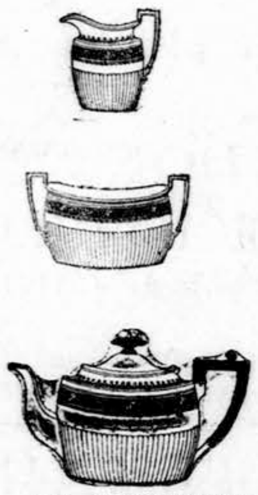

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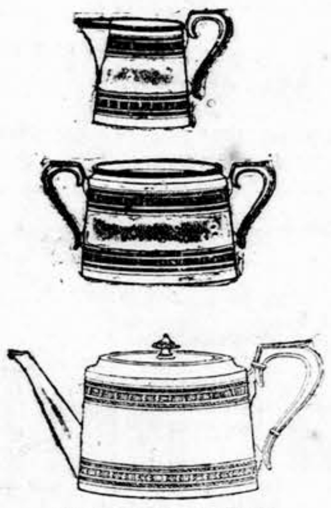

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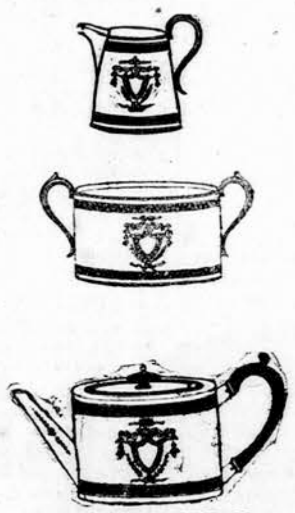

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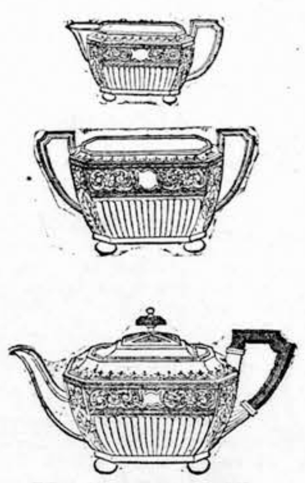
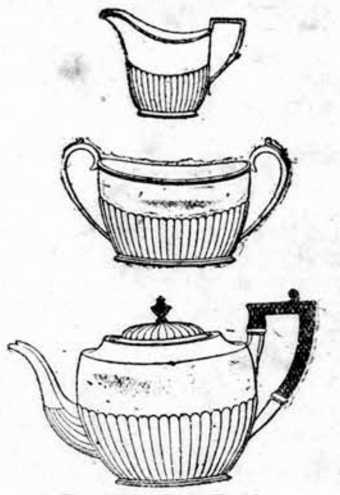


TEA, SUGAR, CREAM.
THE SET, Rs. 250.



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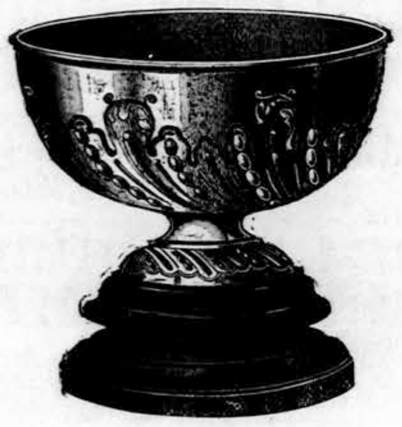
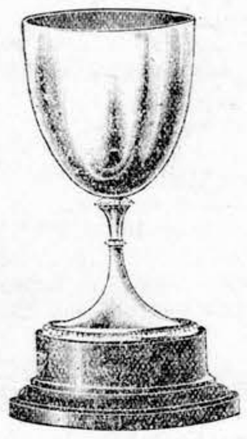
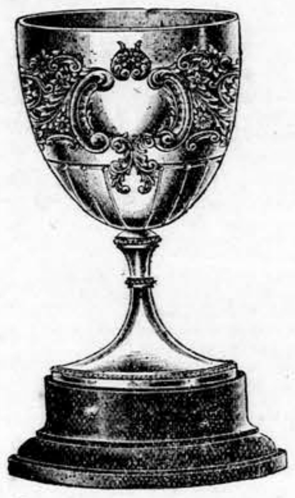


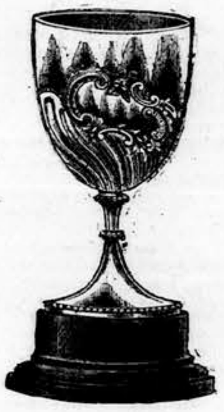
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 9 inches, width of Bowl 8 inches. Rs. 202.



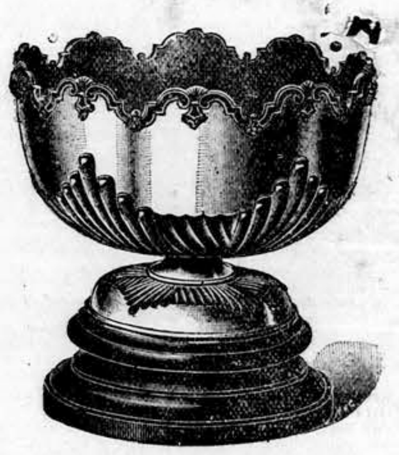
Silver Prize Cup, height with plinth 9½. Rs. 57.



Silver Prize Cup, height with plinth 13½ inches, width of Bowl 4½. Rs. 133.



Silver Prize Cup, height with plin 11¼ inches. Rs. 100.



Silver Bowl, height with plinth 7¾ inches, width of Bowl 6½ inches. Rs. 112.

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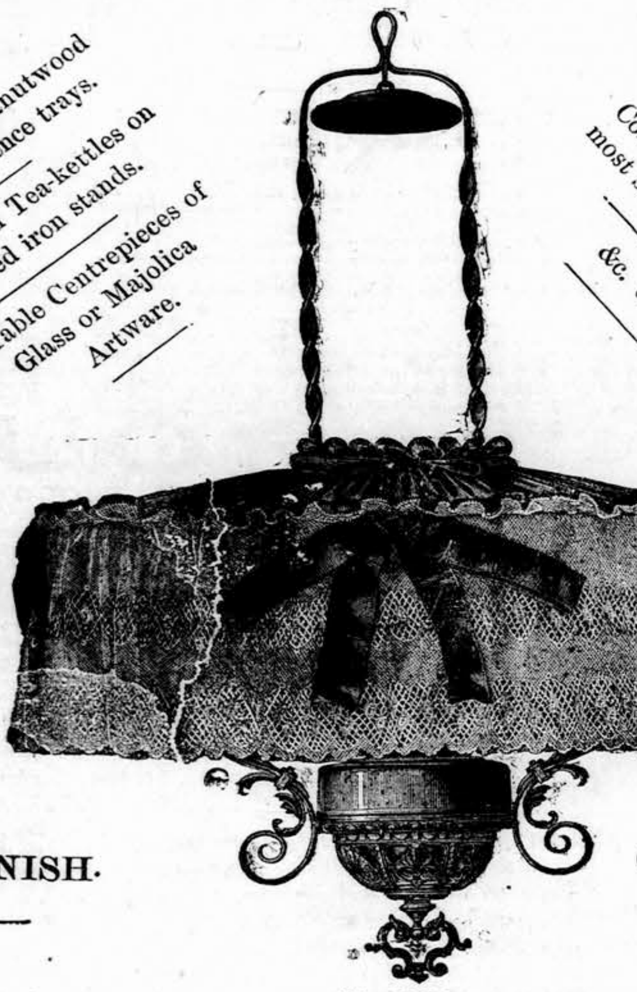

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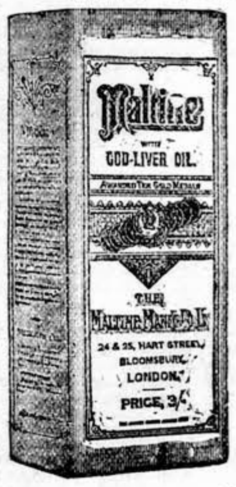

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